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Pact Limiting Narcotic Drugs Ratified With Record Speed As Nations Recognize Menace

Other Compacts Against Scourges Effected Only After Long Delays

Model Code Drawn For Administration

Way Offered for Uniformity in National Laws to Stiffen Enforcement

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, July 8—The international convention for the limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs, which becomes effective tomorrow, not only marks a new milestone in the fight against "dope," but indicates a growing world consciousness of the need for rapid international action to stamp out social scourges.

The new convention establishes a record for speed in acquiring the requisite number of ratifications to make it operative. Public opinion in many countries is awakening to the importance of adhering promptly to great international agreements. It is interesting to compare the record of the new drug convention with earlier treaties of a similar nature, because it got more ratifications and got them quicker than its predecessors.

Only two years after it was signed the new convention is coming into effect. Although it required ratification by only 25 countries, 34 had adhered to it within one year and nine months. This is in striking contrast to the slowness with which adhesions to other agreements have been recorded. The following examples indicate what an improvement has taken place in this respect.

Usual Slowness Avoided

The convention for the suppression of traffic in women, signed in 1921, required eight years and three months to obtain 34 ratificatons; at the end of one year and nine months it had only 12 adherents. The treaty for the suppression of the traffic in obscene publications of 1923 took six years and four months to get 34 ratifications; after one year and nine months it had only 10.

The agreement to prohibit the use of asphyxiating gases in war (1925) was ratified by 34 countries only six years and eight months after signing; only one country had acceded to it at the end of one year and nine months. The second opium convention, signed in 1925, required four years and 10 months to get 34 supporters; after one year and nine months only nine had ratified. The anti-slavery convention of 1926 waited four years for 34 adherents; it had 23 at the end of one year and nine months.

The system of international conventions is the best means yet devised to assure joint action by all peoples against obvious evils. It is encouraging to see that governments are giving more attention to the prompt ratification of these instruments.

Evil Attacked at Source

The narcotics limitation convention which now becomes law provides for the suppression of the illicit traffic in narcotics by eliminating its source: overproduction. If it is made effective and enforced by the nations which have adhered to it—and they include a large part of the civilized world—it may be expected to reduce the quantities of narcotics manufactured to those considered to be necessary for medical purposes.

A model administrative code for applying the new convention has been distributed to governments to assist them in drafting the legislative and administrative measures necessary for its application, in their respective territories. In this way, it is hoped, the various national laws on this subject can be brought nearer to uniformity and their enforcement facilitated.

The League of Nations advisory committee on traffic in opium and other drugs when it met in Geneva in May found that the illicit sources of supply in western Europe appeared to be rapidly drying up as the result of the control which is being exercised over the traffic. The past year has been marked by a continued development in coöperation between the narcotic authorities of different countries, especially the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Germany, Holland and Egypt, and by

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Things Present

Inflation is here; it concerns everyone. An economist's view of the possible results is given on the Editorial page.

Some helpful hints on the sound of the letter "c" are given in "Our Living Language," on the Progress in Education page.

"What did you think of the fair?" is the popular question these days. The editor of the Interior Decoration and Antiques page gives his answer today.

Odell Shepard is back on the Home Forum page.

An improved world news map appears on the Daily Features page.

And Things to Come

The first of six daily reports of the convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women will appear on Monday.

Monday brings the Children's page, News of Art, Music, and Theater page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and more Hymnal Notes.

Soong Talk Brings Gift of $20,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Peiping, China

CHINESE papers here tell of a $20,000,000 gift to the people of Kiangsi province who suffered at the hands of the Communist forces recently driven out by the Government armies.

The donor is described as an American philanthropist who was moved by a speech delivered in New York by Mr. T. V. Soong, the Chinese Minister of Finance, describing conditions in the province.

The papers add that the philantrophist gave orders for the money to be remitted to Kiangsi within seven days, adults in the area concerned to receive $50 apiece and children $20.

Rackets Stamped Out by Campaign In San Francisco

Police and Citizens Coöperate in Battle Against Organized Crime

The Racketeer
Fifth Article of Series

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO — Racketeers can be kept out of large cities if those cities use foresight and maintain constant vigilance, and if their citizens are unanimous in desiring it, San Francisco has proved it.

This metropolis, with a population of more than three-quarters of a million, and spreading over 47 square miles, determined about four years ago that the racket blight menacing Chicago should never be allowed to obtain a hold here.

Today, according to Mr. William J. Quinn, chief of police, although the city has to cope with petty criminals and hoodlums, organized crime does not exist in San Francisco.

The factors responsible for this record, he explains, are, excellent cooperation by the general public, and —the Bay Counties Peace Officers Association.

Not to Rest on Laurels

However, neither San Francisco nor the surrounding municipalities intend to rest on their laurels. And neither does the fact that San Francisco itself is free of the problem mean that other sections are as fortunate.

At a recent meeting of peace officers in Sacramento, at which a concerted state-wide drive against the racketeer was launched, it was decided "to leave the criminal no place of refuge in California."

Methods found successful here are to be extended throughout the State. Although there has been a State Peace Officers Association for some time it has met but once each year and it has been considered advisable to form a new group which will set up regional associations similar to that in this section. Presidents of these will meet quarterly to coördinate and correlate the work of every California community.

When local officials first became aware of the danger of an influx of racketeers, and the possibility of development of this modern criminal from within, they set out at once to study the situation in Chicago and other centers already so burdened. It was noticed, for example, that in the Chicago territory the gangsters, like good commuters, preferred to live in the suburbs, making the city only the seat of their operations. These communities, it was found, lacked police protection sufficient to cope with such outlaws, unless rein-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Mattern Crashed In Siberia; Plane Ruined; He Unhurt

Wireless Says Russians Will Aid Him to Continue World Tour

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8 (AP)—Jimmie Mattern, round-the-world flier, crashed 80 miles west of Anadyr on his flight from Khabarovsk to Nome, a radio message relayed here from the Siberian city said today.

The plane was demolished, the message said, but Mattern escaped unhurt.

The message was picked up by the United States coast guard cutter Northland, now in the Bering Sea, and relayed here in Russian. As translated by the Examiner, the message read:

"Flier Mattern on 14th of June had accident 80 miles west of Anadyr. Plane crushed to pieces. Mattern unhurt. On fifth of July Mattern was found and brought to Anadyr, where he is now staying."

The wireless, as picked up by the Northland, was not signed.

MOSCOW, July 8 (AP)—Fragmentary details received by Tass (Russian news agency) today said Jimmie Mattern had been forced down 49.7 miles from Anadyr, Siberia, by engine trouble after leaving Khabarovsk, Siberia, June 14, on a projected flight to Nome.

Reports from Khabarovsk said the American aviator had been given immediate assistance by Soviet frontier guards. He will be supplied with a new motor, and will continue the round-the-world flight he started on June 3, Tass was informed.

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—Here is the log of Jimmie Mattern's attempted solo flight around the world:

June 3—Hopped off from Floyd Bennett Field, New York.
June 4—Landed at Jomfruland, an island off the south coast of Norway, and flew to Oslo, about 70 miles.
June 5—Flew from Oslo to Moscow and hopped off for Omsk, Siberia.
June 6—Arrived at Omsk, took off and was unreported for more than 24 hours.
June 7—Forced down near Prakopievsk, Siberia. Flew to Belovo after repairs to plane.
June 8—Arrived Krasnovarsk, Siberia.
June 9—Landed at Beloye, Siberia.
June 10—Arrived at Khabarovsk.
June 12—Hopped off from Khabarovsk for Nome, Alaska, but backtracked because of bad weather.
June 14—Took off again from Khabarovsk for Nome.
July 7—Reported safe at Anadyr, a little Siberian trading post.

Woman Who Flies Is an Aviat—What? 'Aviator,' They State

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 8—Is a woman who pilots an airplane an aviatrix or an aviatress? Dictionaries say either, but the Women's National Aeronautical Association in convention here went on record yesterday as opposed to both.

A woman who flies, they say, is simply an aviator, just as a woman who writes verse is a poet and a woman who wields the shears and blue pencil is an editor. Poetesses and editresses went out of style a good while ago, it seems; so why should there be avitatrixes—or aviatrices, or whatever it is in the plural?

Miss Ruth Nichols, the noted aviaTOR, came here to address the banquet session of the convention last evening. The association is composed chiefly of women who, although not themselves fliers, are organized to promote the welfare of avaition.

New officers elected were Mrs. George Shaw Green of Dayton, Ohio, president; Mrs. Don M. Peabody, Coral Gables, Fla., first vice-president; Mrs. Ulysses Grant McQueen of Beberly Hills, Calif., second vice-president; Mrs. M. Heron of Dayton, Ohio, secretary, and Mrs. Ralph Messer, Oklahoma City, Okla., treasurer. Mrs. Clark Stearns, retiring president, becomes governor-at-large.

'Photoliptophone' New Invention To Make Talkies of Newspapers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID — Talking supplements to newspapers are visualized from demonstrations here of a new phonograph type of machine called a "photoliptophone." Evening paper purchasers would then be able to listen to the day's speeches, news and music at their convenience—bedtime stories could be told to send the children to sleep.

Señor Fernando Crudo, an Argentine youth, is the inventor. Records for the "photoliptophone" are of paper. Moreover, these can be rapidly and economically reproduced by printing.

In making records for the machine sound waves are photographed, with the aid of the photoelectric cell which is employed in sound films. From the negative as many prints as desired can be made, and like other photographs these can be printed in newspapers.

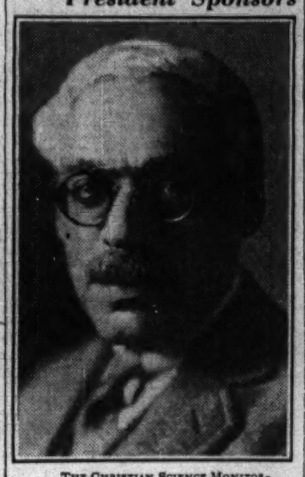
In tests made in Madrid by Señor Crudo an address by Dr. Gregorio Maranon, one of Spain's intellectuals, was reproduced from the negative within 15 minutes after he finished speaking. The results of tests showed the sound reproduction to be more exact than that of the phonograph.

There is no scratching of a needle on the record; a ray of light flashes on the photographed sound waves, as these rotate over a revolving cylinder, serving to reproduce the sound. In this sound reproduction the process of impressing the sound is reversed, the waves being converted into sound. The sound waves, as they appear on the records, are lines of varying length in regular rows on the paper.

Señor Crudo, who is only 26 years old, invented the photoliptophone two years ago in Buenos Aires, where he lives. He said the photoliptophone is patented in several countries, including Spain and Argentina, and that patents are pending in other countries, including the United States.

The inventor asserted that the cost of the apparatus would be comparatively low. He cited figures showing that in Argentina, using materials and photo-electric cells imported from the United States, a combination radio and photoliptophone could be constructed and sold at a profit for less than $150.

Directs Housing Plan President Sponsors



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ROBERT D. KOHN

Roosevelt Urged To Provide Funds For Slum Projects

Low Cost Housing Called Self-Liquidating Unit at Cleveland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 8—Recommendation that the Federal Government "allocate a substantial portion of the $3,300,000,000 provided for in the National Industrial Recovery Act to low cost housing and slum clearance projects," was sent to Washington today after unanimous approval at the final session of the National Conference on Slum Clearance held here.

The conference declared:

"Appropriation of funds for housing should not be sacrificed to other public work projects because:

"Removal of the social conditions represented by slum areas is one of the most pressing problems of the day.

"Housing developments furnish the opportunity for the employment of labor and purchase of materials to a greater extent than most other public works.

"No other class of public works projects is more self-liquidating in character."

Frank recognition of the fact that new housing for the lowest income groups cannot be provided without government subsidy was contained in a section of the conference summary recommending that such class of housing be undertaken by public housing authorities eligible to receive grants or loans for such purpose.

The conference also recommended encouragement of subsistence homesteads such as those developed in Dayton, Ohio; demanded that appointment of government agents on housing projects be nonpartisan and that they be chosen for their technical skill and experience; pointed out that low cost housing is possible only through the coöperation of landowners, material men and labor; denounced possible attempts at speculative profit, and urged local governments to develop and maintain an informed public interest in housing.

Mr. A. Mackay Smith, legal assistant to Mr. Robert D. Kohn, new federal housing administrator, pointed out that the recovery act differentiated slum clearance and low cost housing—that abolition of blighted areas does not necessarily entail new habitations but possibly turning slum spots into play spots, parks or open spaces.

New York's Jobless To Learn New Trades

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 8—New York's jobless and part-time employed will have an opportunity this summer to learn new trades or perfect themselves in the ones they know.

Free classes under the auspices of the State Department of Education and the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration were started yesterday in nine New York City public schools and other places provided by civic, charitable and private groups.

Trades, domestic science, business courses and academic studies are taught, with morning and afternoon classes. About 8000 persons are expected to attend the courses.

Instituted as an experiment in "emergency education," the plan not only affords free educational facilities for unemployed adults who otherwise could not afford them, but at the same time gives work to professional and semi-professional teachers who have been without positions.

'Get a Horse!' Declared Best Advice to Farmer

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—Get yourself a horse, the Census Bureau advises the farmer, and you can go places in more ways than one.

The bureau finds in a new pamphlet on "The Farm Horse" that there is likely to be a "rather acute horse situation (shortage) in the very near future."

Furthermore, it adds, replacing the 6,313,696 farm horses and mules displaced in the last 10 years would provide a use for 21,000,000 acres of land for feed and pasturage and cut down other crop surpluses.

Recovery Group Ready to Force Trade Into Line

Johnson Prepares Way to Halt Recalcitrant Elements

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 8—Backed by sharp warnings from both the Department of Justice and the White House that the entire power of the Federal Government is ready to force recalcitrant industries into line under the National Recovery Act, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, today prepared to take aggressive action against groups now defying his authority.

Information from his headquarters was to the effect that a showdown in court is imminent and that he is entirely prepared for the test which will decide once for all whether the Government has the right and the power to force certain business and industrial groups to sacrifice selfish interests and immediate profits to the national welfare.

General Johnson had originality hoped that industry would realize the advantage of voluntary coöperation with the recovery administration sufficiently to be willing to make sacrifices and that pressure from the majority would force the recalcitrant minority in each industry into line.

It now appears, however, that the situation has reached a point where a Supreme Court decision will be necessary to back up the gigantic revolutionary efforts of the Administration to pull the national economy out of its doldrums.

The necessity for firm action was indicated sharply today by information that a group of attorneys in New York and Chicago are openly advising industries to refrain from coöperation and promising them immunity from the law. It is their contention that they can find sufficient loopholes in the law to save any industry from its operation which prefers quick personal profits to the perhaps slower, but surer, recovery of the entire national economic structure.

Meanwhile recovery administration headquarters affirmed that both the coal and steel codes of fair competition were virtually ready for submission. It is held that once these two great industries, coupled with the cotton textile industry whose code is already on the President's desk, begin operation under the new law, the rush of other industries for inclusion under the recovery act will bring the great majority into line by the end of August.

Sentiment Wins Plea to Preserve Covered Bridges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 8—New Hampshire is strong for its covered bridges. So much so that the State Highway Department is making special efforts to preserve these venerable landmarks.

New Hampshire's covered bridges will continue to perform their seasonal functions—a perch for the angler in spring freshets; a background for poster displays of circuses and county fairs—a lingering relic of those good old days when users were warned to walk their horses.

Perhaps it was more than a sentimental impulse that led Mr. Daniel H. Dickinson, chief engineer of the highway division, to outline plans today for maintaining these old structures. Covered bridges rate highly in the list of landmarks which every year attract thousands of visitors to New Hampshire hills.

Mr. Dickinson says that a number of covered bridges are still sound and with minor repairs can be made serviceable indefinitely. His department is prepared to defend them against the invasion of steel and cement. Only where safety requirements make it absolutely essential will the old order give way to the new. Otherwise the old planks that rumble in memories of boyhood days will be preserved.

Hungary Widens Powers of Regent

BUDAPEST, Hungary, July 8 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies at a night session passed a government bill widening the powers of the regent, Admiral Nicholas von Horthy.

The right to adjourn, close, or dissolve Parliament also is included in the measure under the restrictions in force from 1848 to 1867.

In 1848, Hungary became a virtually independent State, but in the latter year the dualist system was established, with Hungary and Austria more closely united than before. After the World War Hungary was a republic until 1920, when Admiral von Horthy was elected regent, with some of the powers of a king.

Toronto Relief Decreases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Recipients of direct relief here showed a decrease of 515 families for the week ending June 17, in spite of 427 cases of reinstatements and new applications, according to the report of Mr. A. W. Laver, Commissioner of Public Welfare. Vouchers issued for the week ending June 10 numbered 25,506, and for the following week 24,991. During March 26,427 families received relief.

Roosevelt Off At Tangent From His Original Policies; Conference Shifts Tactics

Entire Agenda Revived, Saving Tariffs as New Line-Up Proceeds

Reflation of Prices Now in First Place

Stabilization, It Is Realized, Must Be Achieved If Parley Is to Succeed

Weekly Commentary on Economic Conference

By H. B. ELLISTON
Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A week of kaleidoscopic developments finds the conference still in session. It seemed a foregone conclusion on Monday that the conference was due for early adjournment. On Wednesday, the President issued instructions that the American delegates should work for its continuance. And Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, after a strenuous tussle, then reclaimed it. The week closes with the entire agenda, save for tariffs, revived, and even on this subject the struggle for reinstatement is only just beginning.

Thus we are starting all over again. But what a different start! Originally currency stabilization took precedence in conference discussion over price reflation. Now price reflation comes first, and currency stabilization is consigned to second place.

As yet, according to President Roosevelt, stabilization of any kind would be "artificial and temporary." There appears to be reason for hope that if he is able to obtain world adherence, or even part-world adherence, to a reflation program, based on cheap money and public works, he will try to end the disturbance to other nations of a wildly fluctuating dollar. The conference cannot come to a satisfactory end without some kind of stabilization.

Gains Support in London

The President is fast making converts in London to his ideas of the order of importance of the topics before the world parley. Scandinavia, the British Dominions, Latin America and the Far East have rallied around him, and now Great Britain, in throwing its weight behind the reinstatement of the monetary side of the original agenda into the renewed discussions, seems to be leaning toward Washington. What this means from the standpoint of sustaining American influence in London may be appreciated from Britain's past rôle as a kind of balance wheel of rival monetary opinions.

Britain's "neutral" rôle is a reflection of its peculiar internal position. The country is torn between the two sides of its national life, financial and industrial. Financial London is probably dubious about price reflation, at least à la Roosevelt. The industrial north, however, will push it, and with increasing vigor as the dollar gets cheaper in terms of the pound. It must have have derived both encouragement and strength from President Roosevelt's attitude.

Yet no definite rapprochement between Britain and the United States is possible without some pound-dollar understanding.

Back to Currency Stabilization

We thus come back to currency stabilization. The subject may be sidetracked. But it cannot be abandoned. In order to appreciate its importance, it is well to ponder the meaning of the conference.

The parley was called so that the world could reknit itself economically. The basic link is an international currency standard. Only by reinstating this link, or by making moves which will naturally lead to it, can the world knock down those high fences which have been progressively locking up the nations into almost hermetically sealed compartments.

The ideal tie would be coterminous with the civilized world. Hence it is important to try to appreciate the French plea for immediate currency stabilization sans price. That plea is based on the following reasons:

1. A depreciating dollar makes American goods cheap in terms of foreign money. These will try to scale French tariff walls and compete with French goods 'n neutral

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Opposes Experiments

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Bain News Service

JAN MASARYK

Induced Recovery Confronts London Trade Conference

Contest of Experimental and Conservative Policy in Critical Stage

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 8—Venturesome countries of the New World face conservative nations of the Old today in a crucial debate over the World Economic Conference's future, which is expected to be settled Monday. The week-end is being spent in private in a close canvassing of national views by the delegations before the criticial decision must be taken.

Division of opinion, although technically it only concerns the conference's agenda, in reality strikes to the deepest issues of world business recovery. The question is whether this aggregation of 66 powers shall embark upon discussion of what is called "induced recovery." This involves artificial price-raising by monetary methods and the whole gamut of projects now starting in the United States.

Experiment vs. Conservatism

Sympathetic with the American experiment as evidenced in last night's vote are Britain itself and British overseas dominions, Scandinavian countries, and, roughly speaking, all other major overseas powers, including Japan and China. Apprehensive of the program are countries still on the gold standard and others which have tasted the bitter fruits of inflation.

Though on the surface it would seem that discussion of the daring new policy could do no harm, gold countries assert that such a possibility raises the very imminent likelihood of their being forced off the gold standard.

Hence the gold countries interpret the conference bureau's resolution, stating that this group cannot discuss monetary subjects, as being an absolute veto on such discussion by anybody. They base their views on tangible and tragic experiences.

Results of Inflation Told

"We raised prices in Austria all right by inflation," said Dr. Richard Schüller, Austrian economic expert. "We raised them 15,000 per cent. And that convinced us that inflationary methods lead only to nominal price-raising, not to real improvement." Mr. Jan Masaryk, son of Czechoslovakia's founder, expressed the continent's view even more succinctly by stating: "The people in Central Europe are afraid of currency experiments."

If a majority of the conference—a numerical majority which, it is true, is built up by votes of such nations as Ecuador, Persia, etc.,—decides to continue debate on inflationary schemes, then the gold group must decide whether to make

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Position Before Election Differs Sharply With Later Expedients

Events in London Emphasized Fact

Public Attitude on Radical Changes Shows Strength of His Support

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 7—Recent events in London have accentuated the gravity and importance of some of Mr. Roosevelt's policies, both as they affect America and the world.

A swift review of the record lends strength to the impression, also, that Mr. Roosevelt has put the ship of state on a quite different tack from that indicated before the election.

Recent developments at the London Economic Conference have merely emphasized the conviction, steadily growing among observers here, that huge new policies and projects are under way; that the course of American policy toward domestic and international affairs is in a state of flux; and that it is of the very greatest importance that the Man in the Street should understand the direction which events are taking.

There can be no question as to what course the Administration took when it started out upon its voyage, March 4. Its policy might be called orthodox Wilsonian liberalism. The Democratic platform pledged the President "to a sound currency to be preserved at all hazards"; it advocated a "competitive tariff for revenue"; and it urged an international conference "to restore international trade and facilitate exchange."

Was Easy to Promise

Mr. Roosevelt accepted this platform enthusiastically and in toto. He pledged himself in his speech at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Nov. 4, past all retraction for a gold standard, when he praised the gold defense speech of Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia and attacked Mr. Hoover for his charge of Democratic monetary unreliability. He took similar unequivocal stands in behalf of tariff reduction, and the stimulation of international trade by concessions to foreign markets. He pledged himself, too, to the anti-trust laws and the collection of Allied debts through reduction of trade barriers.

Mr. Roosevelt took office in a period of crisis, when events moved with startling rapidity. He is probably not to be blamed if hard facts have forced him to alter theories. But for good or ill, the record of five months speaks for itself. It is not in criticism of the Administration that the facts are recalled.

The country has left the gold standard. The gold clause in the domestic bond issue has been repudiated. Mr. Roosevelt has done nothing to reduce tariffs, did not ask Congress for authority to make tariff reductions, gave no support to Mr. Cordell Hull at London in his proposal for a 10 per cent all-round tariff cut, and has embarked on a gigantic price-lifting campaign which automatically raises the tariff walls. The matter of international debts stands where it was. The anti-trust laws have been replaced by the plan of industrial control and a system of regimented industry.

Facts Speak for Themselves

These facts stand unchallenged whether the record which they constitute is attacked or defended. Furthermore, Mr. Roosevelt's position on stabilization is just as clear. Up to as late as the middle of May his stand in behalf of international currency stabilization was on record and emphatic.

In the latter part of April he issued a joint statement, with M. Edouard Herriot, former French Premier, declaring they were united for a "normal financial and monetary situation," while May 16 he issued an eloquent statement to the world specifically declaring that the London Conference "must establish order in place of the present chaos by stabilization of currencies."

Mr. Roosevelt's abrupt objection to stabilization at the London Conference after his own domestic policy of price-raising had got well under way is equally a matter of record. Again it must be stated that these facts are not presented as criticism. They emphasize, however, as nothing else does, how all other matters have been subordinated to the policy of domestic recovery.

In any administration, a changed point of view may come about. The unusual thing in the Roosevelt Administration is the rapidity with which the change has occurred.

The London conference is to continue, with the two questions of stabilization and tariff reductions now eliminated. Just what, if anything, can be accomplished at London with these matters out of the picture remains to be seen. But it is certain that meanwhile in America, Mr. Roosevelt's other policies will be pushed forward. These are the domestic policies which have so dramatically supplanted the original international policies proposed at the start of his Administration.

Each of these policies is of major importance. Summarizing them,

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Mrs. Moody Wins—6-Year Record Falls; Shute Takes Playoff for British Open

MRS. FREDERICK S. MOODY JR. met the stiffest opposition today she has encountered in six years. The former Helen Wills won her sixth Wimbledon tennis title, as expected, the Associated Press reports, but Dorothy E. Round of England, who surprised the tennis world by eliminating Helen Jacobs of California in the semifinals, did what no other woman player has been able to do for six years—defeat the Great Helen—in even one set. The defending champion needed all her severity of stroking and control to turn back, 6—4, 6—8, 6—3, the all-but-irresistible youngster from England. Mrs. Moody's victory equals the record of six triumphs set by Suzanne Lenglen. The King and Queen were among the spectators.

F. Densmore Shute of Philadelphia captured the British open golf championship today. He defeated Craig Wood of New Jersey in the 36-hole playoff at St. Andrews, Scotland, by five strokes, the Associated Press cables. Shute scored 149 to 154 for Wood for the 36 holes of medal play. Both tied for the title yesterday with scores of 292.

The full accounts of these events will be found on the Monitor's sports page today.

Spain and Harvard Trade Treasures Held in Museums

Sahagun Tomb, Returned to Spain, Wins Old Art for Fogg Exhibit

An unusual exchange of valuable art treasures between Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University and the Spanish Government was announced today by the directors of the Harvard Museum.

The transfer restored to Spain the famous Sahagun Tomb, the most ancient sculptured sepulcher of the Middle Ages. Long sought for by the National Archæological Museum of Spain because of its historical significance as the stone of Alfonso, son of Count Pedro Ansures and tutor of King Alfonso VI, it was finally located in America at Fogg Art Museum.

In gratitude for the return of the relic, Spanish authorities have presented to Harvard a collection of objects of great artistic and archæological value. Included in the collection received at Fogg Art Museum last week is a double capital of the thirteenth century from a monastery in Palencia, and a collection of ancient pottery and figurines, as well as a marble column from the Monastery of San Payo in Santiago.

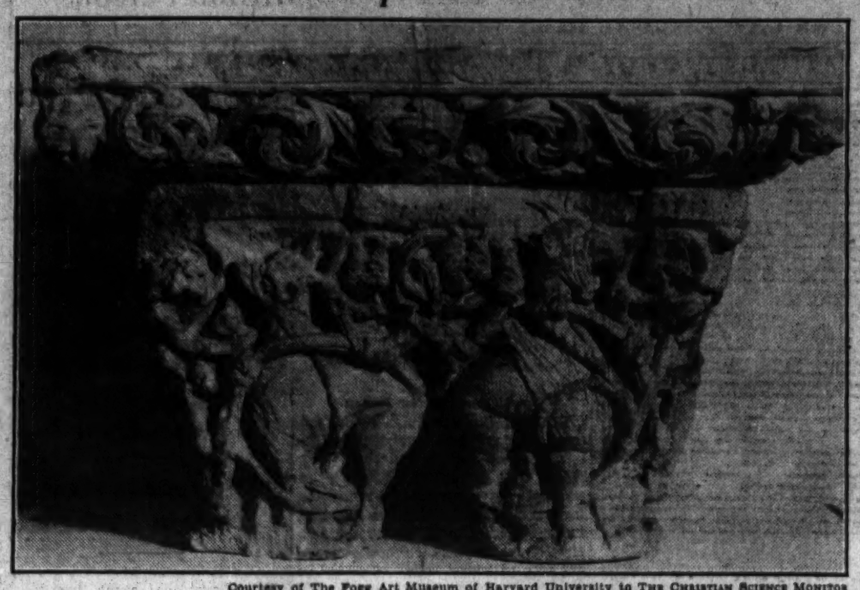
The column is believed to have been used as a support for the altar columns of a stone altar canopy between 1105 and 1135. The double capital is of interest in giving an early example of the use of twining vines which later became a characteristic of decoration in medieval sculpture and illuminated manuscripts.

The remaining items include a this exchange of objects is one that and painted ceramics. These are considered valuable examples of primitive pre-historic art on the Iberian peninsula.

The international significance of this exchange of objects is one that has been recognised by the office of Museums of the League of Nations.

In its last meeting it praised the magnanimous actions of the Fogg Art Museum and the Spanish Government as a memorable example, worthy of being imitated in relations between museums. The National Archæological Museum of Spain in its report to patrons of that museum proclaim "the sentiments of gratitude and fraternity which from now on will link the National Archæological Museum and the Museum of Harvard University."

Gift of Spain to Harvard



Courtesy of The Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NOW IN FOGG ART MUSEUM, CAMBRIDGE

Side View of Double Capital, Spanish 13th Century Art, from Santa Maria de Aguilar de Campóo, Formerly in National Archæological Museum in Madrid.

Weather

Boston and Vicinity: Probably showers tonight; Sunday fair; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate shifting winds, mostly westerly.

Massachusetts: Showers this afternoon and tonight; cooler in west portion tonight; Sunday fair and cooler.

Maine: Showers this afternoon and tonight; Sunday fair; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with showers this afternoon and in south portion tonight; cooler tonight; Sunday generally fair; cooler in south portion.

Rhode Island: Showers tonight; Sunday fair and cooler.

Connecticut: Showers and cooler tonight; Sunday fair and cooler.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds over north portion becoming northerly and fresh southwest, shifting to northwest and north over south portion; overcast weather with showers tonight; Sunday generally fair.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	72	82	Montreal	58	66
Bismarck	64	78	Nantucket	66	76
Boston	64	88	New Orleans	78	86
Buffalo	72	78	New York	72	86
Calgary	50	88	Norfolk, Va.	74	88
Charleston	78	80	North Platte	68	82
Chicago	74	88	Philadelphia	74	90
Cincinnati	76	92	Phoenix, Ariz.	80	106
Denver	62	74	Pittsburgh	74	88
Eastport, Me.	56	74	Portland, Me.	60	82
Hatteras	78	82	Raleigh	74	90
Honolulu, T.H. 7 p.m. July 7	80	74	St. Louis	80	94
			St. Paul	62	84
Helena, Mont.	70	88	Salt Lake City	66	84
Huron, S. D.	70	76	San Francisco	54	64
Jacksonville	80	84	Santa Fe, N.M.	62	78
Kansas City	72	96	Seattle	52	78
Key West	82	86	Tampa	78	90
Los Angeles	58	72	Washington	72	82
Memphis	78	92	Wichita, Kan.	72	98
Miami, Fla.	82	82	Williston N.D.	68	80

A—9 a. m. July 8.
B—Maximum, July 7.

High Tides at Boston

Sunday, 12:54 a. m. and 1:33 p. m.
Height of tides 11.4 feet, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:53 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BIRMINGHAM

Roosevelt Shows Radical Shift

(Continued from Page 1)

there are three, of almost equal consequence:

Mr. Roosevelt is embarked on a great policy of inflation.

Mr. Roosevelt is embarked on a great policy of managed industry and agriculture.

Mr. Roosevelt has recently accepted a revolutionary proposal for a "managed currency."

These various policies have been the subject of vigorous discussion already and doubtless will be debated for years to come. But surrounding them there are two other points in considering Mr. Roosevelt's policies.

The first is that all discussion of the Administration tends to be obscured by the temporarily overpowering fact that business is improving. This matter now bulks so large that it overshadows everything else. Economic, financial and political opposition tends to be silenced in the awed recognition that the corner has been turned; that things are picking up.

This is a feature of the situation of incalculable future importance. It provides a shield against every attack. It makes it possible for Mr. Roosevelt to experiment in breathtaking fashion with economic and financial panaceas that will have their effect for years to come, and to shift his position rapidly on fundamental issues without drawing overpowering criticism.

So much for the background and atmosphere in which Mr. Roosevelt is carrying through his program.

Policy More and More Domestic

The second and final point is at once a sequel and a logical conclusion to everything that has gone before. The Roosevelt policy as it is observed here tends more and more to base itself on domestic problems, and to seek a solution through a policy of self-containment and economic self-sufficiency. In view of the ease with which policies have shifted, this attitude may itself be only temporary.

But the fact is that Mr. Roosevelt seems to be tending further and further away from international economic coöperation in furtherance of his program of working out America's own domestic recovery. On the questions of gold, stabilization, war debts, tariffs, and the like, the answer is the same. It is perhaps significant that the Navy is being strengthened too, and that Secretary Swanson has just asked for $77,000,000 more from the public works fund for the modernization of seven battleships, over and above the regular appropriation for the department.

These facts, taken together, form a composite picture of the new direction which the Roosevelt Administration is taking. The picture comes out in most striking contrast when compared with earlier forecasts of what was to be undertaken and accomplished. It is no mean accomplishment when a vast nation is pulled out of a 3½-year trade slump.

But in achieving this objective, it seems to observers here that it is of the greatest importance that the public realize how it is being done, and some of the implications of the steps by which it is being accomplished.

Events Tonight

Wellesley Summer Institute for Social Progress, Wellesley College: Public Forum on "The Industrial Recovery Act," Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, speaker, Alumnæ Hall, 8.

Public opening, rose gardens, estate of Mr. Charles Hammond Gibson, Cliff Street, Nahant, until 9, through next week.

Outing, New England Coke Company, dance, hotel Pilgrim, Plymouth, evening.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Cougar," 1:00, 3:13, 5:25, 7:35, 9:50 p. m.

Tremont Theater—"Be Mine Tonight," 12:65, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55 p. m.

Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 1:37, 3:44, 5:48, 7:54, 10:00 p. m.

Hollis—"Moonshine and Honeysuckle," 8:30 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Wellesley Summer Institute for Social Progress, Wellesley College: Chapel service, Prof. Kirtley Mather of Harvard University, speaker, chapel, 9:30; special meeting on workers' education, 3:30; panel and open forum discussion on "Economics and Ethics," led by Mr. Willard Thorp, 6.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court: Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Mr. Albion Metcalf, pianist, 2; program as follows:

Fantaisie, F minor ..... Chopin

Mr. Metcalf

Ah! lo so, Aria from the "Magic Flute" ..... Mozart

Waldseligkeit ..... Marx

Le papillon ..... Fourdrain

Miss Taylor

The Juggling Girl ..... Moszkowski

Dance of Puck ..... Debussy

The Joyous Isle ..... Debussy

Mr. Metcalf

The Hills of Gruzia ..... Mednikoff

Garden Thoughts ..... Samuels

Ecstasy ..... Rummel

Miss Taylor

First Esplanade concert in series by 51 Boston Symphony players, Mr. Arthur Fiedler, conductor; shell, opposite Mt. Vernon and Chestnut Streets, Embankment Road, 8:30.

Public opening, rose garedns, estate of Mr. Charles Hammond Gibson, Cliff Street, Nahant, 4 to 9 p. m., through Friday.

Events Monday

Wellesley Summer Institute for Social Progress, Wellesley College: morning lectures and afternoon round tables, through July 15.

Boston Shoe Fair, auspices New England Shoe and Leather Association, all day, through Wednesday.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture on "Simba, Part I, Safari," 3; by appointment other times between 8 and 5, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

University Club: Meeting, Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Theaters

Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 10:00, 11:40 a. m., 1:37, 3:44, 5:48, 7:54, 10:00 p. m.

Tremont Theater—"Be Mine Tonight," 10:34 a. m., 12:45, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55 p. m.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: "Vanishing India," by Stowitts; Byzantine Coins, lent by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jackson Holmes; Engravings After Peter Bruegel; Constable-Lucas, "English Landscape"; Portrait Engravings of the seventeenth century.

Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and other hours by appointment. Open Sundays through July 30, from 1 to 5, admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays and during August.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier. Loan exhibition of water colors by John S. Sargent. Also German prints from the museum collection, nineteenth century prints.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also garden court exhibition of sculpture by Boston artists, and exhibiton of a collection of German advertising posters. Through Aug. 17.

Vose Galleries—Paintings and sculpture by Massachusetts artists. Throughout the summer.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays, 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Japanese color prints, including reproduction of works of two eighteenth century masters of Japanese color prints—Hokusai, noted for his fine draftsmanship, and Hiroshige; American Indian baskets, gems and gem stones; sea life; small American mammals.

Grace Horne Galleries—General summer exhibitions.

Casson Galleries—General summer shows.

The Architect's Shop—General exhibition of arts and crafts by architects and draftsmen of Boston. Sketches of France and England by Marjorie Pierce. Through July 8.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

Gift of Spain to Harvard

(Continued from Page 1)

being drawn up, and that it would be dispatched immediately to the American delegation.

Mr. Roosevelt meanwhile let it be known that he considered higher world commodity prices to be the mainspring of American policy at London, just as it is the central point of his recovery program at home. Moreover, Mr. Roosevelt believes that a growing number of statesmen gathered at London are giving heed to his theory.

Reports coming to the White House from London have encouraged him to believe that if the United States now leads the way certain other countries will come along also. Certainly, sympathetic interest in the Roosevelt plan has been growing in London, according to reports here.

Mr. Roosevelt holds that stabilization in each country should precede international stabilization and that it should be accompanied by definite internal efforts to raise price levels by balancing budgets, construction of public works, reduction of surpluses, shorter hours, higher wages, managed currencies, production control, and other means.

It is too early to forecast just what ultimate result Mr. Roosevelt envisages if he can swing a price-raising bloc of nations into action. But from hints dropped here, it can be said that he is very hopeful that far-reaching results in bringing back business revival and international trade can be achieved by such means. The more countries which coöperate with the United States in its program the more possibility of large scale success, according to this view of the matter.

Following the White House conference, one member of the group said that study of the agenda showed plenty of subjects for discussion at the London Conference but that primary emphasis at first would be given to primary means of raising the world price level. His second move would be to win the support of as many nations as possible for the undertaking.

Considerable hope is expressed here that Great Britain will throw in its lot with the price-raising campaign and that the move will have the support of the British Dominions. Many of these, and particularly Canada, have been sympathetic with the American campaign from the outset.

Roosevelt Has Plans For Raising Level Of World Commodity Price

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 8—A campaign to elevate the commodity price level of the world is the next step which President Roosevelt envisages for the London Economic Conference and all efforts of the American delegation will be turned in that direction.

Following two lenthy conferences here yesterday with a strategy committee of experts, President Roosevelt forwarded a lengthy communication to the American delegation, giving the latest expression of the Administration's views. It was carefully explained that the communication does not represent "new instructions," for the Administration insists that it has advocated its present course all along.

The new communication, however, is designed to take cognizance of changed conditions at London. Having won a tactical victory by eliminating temporary currency stabilization without bringing the parley to an end, the Administration feels that other countries look to it for a lead in the consideration of additional matters for joint international action.

Those in conference with President Roosevelt were:

Mr. William Phillips, acting Secretary of State; Mr. Norman H. Davis, Ambassador-at-Large; Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, New York financier, referred to frequently in the past as "acting President"; Mr. Dean Acheson, acting Secretary of the Treasurer; Mr. Frederick Livesey, economic adviser of the State Department.

Mr. Davis was included in the conference, it was explained, because he helped in drafting the original agenda of the conference.

The first conference took place yesterday afternoon; the second did not adjourn till after 8 o'clock last night. Following this Mr. Phillips announced that the message was

World Conference Takes Reins Again

(Continued from Page 1)

countries. By the same token a depreciating dollar makes French goods hard to sell in the United States. Another effect of the depreciating dollar is to keep American tourists away from France and repatriate Americans.

Attacks French Gold

2. These effects will disturb the French balance of foreign payments. Unless it takes countervailing measures, France will have to part with gold by way of meeting the expected deficits.

3. The very possibility of such a train of consequences is likely to disturb French and foreign capital in France. It might occasion a flight to a "safer" country. A flight of capital is expressed in an export of gold.

4. A revival of business in the United States, coming from the impetus of a depreciating dollar and the threat of inflation, will cause a rise of "let us do likewise" agitation by industries and the debtor classes in France.

The French Government, in spite of its Leftism, is probably more sympathetic with creditor than with debtor interests. Moreover, it is composed of persons who lived through the post-war inflation and consequent devaluation, which, to continental Europeans, are monetary phenomena that are far more likely to pass out of control than to be controlled.

Of Different Order

The Roosevelt Administration is of an entirely different order from the French Government, as different, indeed, as are the problems facing the two countries. President Roosevelt is intent on giving debtors a new deal. He is particularly intent on giving farm debtors a new deal. That means that he must encourage a gentle and controlled rise in the general price level and push up the particular prices that the farmer receives.

Unlike French farmers, American farmers have hitherto been exposed to an economic system which not only has failed to protect them but has also left them at the mercy of protected prices for factory goods. If President Roosevelt had to stabilize the dollar in terms of foreign money, without getting assurances of moves toward world price reflation, he would be endangering his pro-debtor, pro-farmer program.

The President has thrown out some inkling of his future monetary policy at home. This is to be aimed at developing a dollar with a constant buying power in terms of domestic commodities. His plan may or may not be purely nationalistic. It is certainly experimental. And it is in the talking stage. The opportunity is provided, therefore, for the airing of other plans—plans which would assure a world unit of value at the same time that they afford the maximum liberty for each country to work out its economic destiny.

On the Esplanade

Sunday, 8:30 p. m.

Coronation march from "The Prophet" ..... Meyerbeer

Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai

Largo from "Xerxes" ..... Handel

(Solo—violin, Gaston Elcus)

Second Hungarian rhapsody ..... Liszt

First movement of the "Unfinished" Symphony ..... Schubert

"Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes" ..... Arranged for strings by Pochon

"Roses from the South," waltzes ..... Johann Strauss

Ride of the Valkyries ..... Wagner

Esplanade Concerts To Start Sunday

With less than one fourth of the needed $9000 contributions in hand, the fifth consecutive season of Esplanade concerts will open tomorrow night upder the direction of Mr. Arthur Fiedler, originator of these open-air concerts in Boston. The acoustic shell, located on Embankment road, opposite Mt. Vernon and Chestnut Streets, is being rushed to completion.

The concerts will be held at the usual location despite reconstruction work along the banks of the Charles River. As usual, 51 Boston Symphony players will comprise the orchestra. No admission fee will be charged.

At present the contribution fund has reached $2371, with $6629 needed to provide the full program of 18 concerts. Contributions should be sent to the Arthur Fiedler Esplanade Concert Fund, Merchants National Bank, 28 State Street, Boston.

Induced Recovery Confronts London

(Continued from Page 1)

the best of it, to depart, or to leave observers only.

And what effect these decisions might have upon the conference itself—whether the whole body will have to adjourn, to remain only for meaningless debates, or to attempt to do real work—can only be determined as the issue arises. But the entire future of this ambitious effort toward world business recovery depends upon the decision.

Reports reached London that President Roosevelt is planning a new statement to the conference on the merits of an international price-raising campaign. Manifestly, as this week's events proved, experimental and expansionist states of the New World and those with broad horizons in the Old World, who will listen to his words, still may settle the course of international evolution for many years.

The parting of the ways has arrived and the delegates at London know it. Shall they follow President Roosevelt, even at a distance, without committing themselves, or shall they stick to financial orthodoxy? That is the vital query which stands before every delegation here and should interest national opinion in every country in the world. A tentative answer must be given in a few days.

Harvard Enrolls 1422 Students For Summer Sessions

At 11:30 this morning 1422 summer school students had registered at Harvard University for courses during July and August.

With one hour left for last-minute arrivals and with the expectation of some late registrations on Monday, Prof. N. Henry Black, director of the school, said this morning that a total enrollment of about 1500 is expected.

This figure is considerably lower than that of last year, when 1985 students attended. Enrollment for 1931 was slightly more than 2400. Reports from the University of Illinois show a decrease of 553 students, and from the University of Wisconsin a loss of about 1 per cent over last year.

Fewer teachers are believed to be taking summer work this year. A contributing cause to the decrease in enrollment is that many schools have been far behind in paying teachers' salaries. It is understood, however, that there is a larger number of students from Harvard, Radcliffe, and other colleges in attendance, either seeking to gain extra credit or to make up lost work.

On Monday students and faculty members will meet at a reception in the Harvard Union from 8 to 11 o'clock. Professor and Mrs. Black will receive all students, and brief addresses will be given by Dean Willard L. Sperry of the Harvard Theological School; Dr. A. E. Hindmarsh, assistant dean of the college; Professor Black and Prof. Bancroft Beatley, president-elect of Simmons College.

Many Tourists to Sail For Europe on Laconia

With one of the largest late summer groups of tourists to leave Boston this season, the Cunard liner Laconia sails from East Boston at 9 p. m. tonight for Galway, Cobh, and Liverpool. Embarking here were 384 passengers. Practically every berth was taken by Boston and New York passengers.

Mr. George B. Beak, British Consul General at Boston, who is retiring from active service, is returning to his home in England. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, and Mrs. Marsh also sail. The Rev. William H. Dewart of Milton, former pastor of the Old North Church, Boston, with his family, is starting for a tour of Europe. Mr. Frederick Winsor, headmaster of the Middlesex School, Concord, and Mrs. Winsor, and Mr. Carl P. Fish of the Florida Citrus Exchange also embark on the Laconia.

Treadway Sails on Vacation

Representative Allen T. Treadway (R.) of Massachusetts sails tomorrow from Boston on the Cunard-Anchor Line steamer Transylvania, which leaves East Boston for the first of a series of four vacation cruises from Boston to the Canadian North Capes. About 150 passengers are to embark at Boston, joining approximately 600 from other parts of the country who embarked at New York, from which port the Transylvania sailed today.

Debenture Offer Announced

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 8—Public offering of a new issue of $35,000,000 Federal Intermediate Credit Banks 2½ per cent collateral trust debentures, dated July 15, 1933, and due in six, nine, and 12 months, is announced today by Charles R. Dunn, fiscal agent.

Gov. Ely Signs Bill To Send Thebaud To World's Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 8—The schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, crack racing fisherman, is going to Chicago to show America the results of a century of progress in the evolution of fast fishing schooners.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely has signed a bill sending the Thebaud to the world's fair as a Massachusetts exhibit. Capt. Ben Pine will be the master.

It will not be the schooner's first fresh-water voyage. Several weeks ago she carried a party of Atlantic fishing captains up the Potomac to Washington. It was an expedition designed to obtain federal action in affording relief to the sagging offshore fisheries.

Sailmakers and carpenters, riggers and calkers are swarming over the handsome Thebaud grooming her for the inland visit. The vessel is to take along her topmasts and her big racing booms. Rumors are flying about the water front here that Captain Ben may sail out and challenge his husky Nova Scotia rival, the big Bluenose of Lunenberg for a race on the Great Lakes.

Last time these two vessels met was off Halifax in a race for the Dennis Cup, emblematic of the international fishermen's championship. Bluenose, long and powerful, liked the heavy seas that surged off Sambro Head and beat the Thebaud. Previously the Gloucester schooner beat Capt. Angus Walter's saltbanker in a match off Cape Ann. A sailing match in the neutral watersof Lake Michigan would be the "rubber" contest. Gloucester is wondering, and hoping, that the Thebaud brings home the bacon.

Race Relations Institute Opens at Swarthmore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 8—The Institute of Race Relations opened at Swarthmore College, near here, July 4, with a lecture on "The Political and Economic Significance of Race Consciousness" by Dr. Herbert Adolphus Miller of Bryn Mawr College.

Directed by Dr. Clarence E. Pickett, secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, and by Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, the institute is sponsored by the Society of Friends. Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College, and Dr. Franz Boas are chairmen of the advisory committee, which includes the names of Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Hannah Clothier Hull, secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and Dr. Leslie P. Hill, president of Cheyney State Teachers College. The schedule of the institute includes classes in the morning, group meetings in the afternoons and lectures three times a week in the evenings.

New Bookkeeping System Installed in Treasury

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—A new system of keeping the Government books was inaugurated with the advent of the 1934 fiscal year on July 1, providing separate listing of the "ordinary" and "extraordinary" expenditures.

The system will provide for the daily statement issued by the Treasury to list under separate columns the usual general expenditures of the Government as in the past. It will, however, provide another listing for the emergency expenditures which will be made by the various recovery organizations created by Congress. This will show how all of the money raised from the sale of bonds designed to provide the funds is spent.

Raymond Robins Backs Recognition of Russia

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—Col. Raymond Robins, who disappeared during the presidential campaign last fall and later was found living in the North Carolina mountains, returned from a tour of Russia yesterday reiterating his belief this country should recognize the Soviet Union.

The prohibition leader and close personal friend of former President Herbert Hoover said his visit had been entirely personal, but through his friends in Washington his observations may come to the attention of the Administration.

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World Problems' Solution Sought By Church Youth

Christian Endeavor Delegates Gather for International Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 8—Ways by which young people of the churches may help promote world peace, international friendship, improved race relationships and a more just social order and how they may help solve the liquor problem, are matters before delegates here from many parts of the United States and Canada for the thirty-fourth International Christian Endeavor convention.

The next six days are to be devoted largely to group conferences in which young men and women, under capable leadership, will consider the part that religiously-inspired youth may play in solving some of the larger world problems, in the economic, social, and religious realms.

The conference programs have been shaped by Dr. Daniel A. Poling, of New York, president of the International Society of Christian Endeavor, with other convention officers, to enlist delegates in a new and far-reaching program of youth evangelism and Christian social reform.

Delegates have turned their attention to some of the problems which make the present economic order as follows: The fact that a few have more than they can use, while millions do not have enough to eat; the uncertainty and insecurity of employment; futile warfare instead of desirable coöperation between capital and labor; ways to dispel race prejudice, and best methods for creating interest in abstinence from use of intoxicating liquor.

Setting up as an ideal "the brotherhood of all of the people of all of the nations," the youthful Endeavorers will study present-day barriers to international good will and peace—mounting armaments which kept nations in fear of one another; propaganda designated to create distrust between nations, indifference to wars now going on in the world, and the failure of statesmen to distinguish between patriotism and nationalism which defies the opinions of other nations.

The Christian Endeavor movement has enjoyed a most encouraging growth throughout the world in the last two years, according to figures cited by Mr. Carlton M. Sherwood of New York, international secretary, in a report presented to the convention today. More than 3200 new Christian Endeavor societies were organized since 1931, he said, and added:

"It is estimated that there are more than 80,000 societies actively at work today in the United States, in Canada and in foreign lands where our Christian Endeavor organization has established itself. Because the appeal of the movement is international, interdenominational and interracial, it is dedicating an increasing number of young people each year to Christian witness, Christian training and Christian service.

"There are more than 1200 Christian Endeavor societies in China and more than 5500 Endeavorers in South Africa. Marked gains in Endeavor interest have been shown in the last two years in South America, Mexico, Germany, Portugal, Finland, Italy, India, Burma, Ceylon, Great Britain and other countries.

"Christian Endeavor has made important contributions to Christian education, Christian service, and to inter-denominational unity through its community inter-denominational unions, of which there now are 1200 in the United States. In these enterprises more young people have been trained to think inter-denominationally, and to work unitedly with other Christians, than in any other movement in America."

Sugar Melt Total Up

NEW YORK, July 8—Total sugar melt of 13 American refiners from Jan. 1 to June 24 was 1,855,000 long tons, compared with 1,790,000 tons for the corresponding period last year. Deliveries of 1,655,000 tons for this year, compared with 1,610,000 a year ago.

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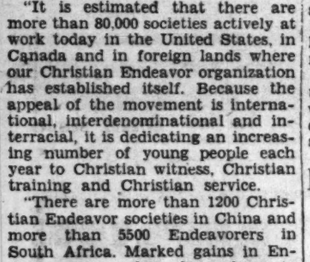

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W. V. Kidder, President

See Pyroil at the World's Fair

Gen. Balbo's Air Fleet To Get Great Welcome On Arrival in Chicago

CHICAGO, July 8 (AP)—The greatest welcome ever given by Chicago—with perhaps 500,000 persons participating—has been arranged for the arrival of Gen. Italo Balbo and his 96 companion fliers at the end of their 6100-mile air jaunt from Rome.

The 24 seaplane loads of Italian airmen will be made the center of Chicago for their four-day stay, with society, officialdom of city, State, and nation, and thousands of Italian-Americans paying homage.

Not only Chicago, but the State of Illinois will join in the welcome. Gov. Henry Horner has issued a proclamation that the Italian national colors be displayed on the day of the arrival "to further strengthen the ties of friendship and mutual respect between the two peoples."

Two landing places have been arranged; one off Navy Pier in Lake Michigan near Chicago's Loop; the other on the placid waters of Lake Geneva, Wis., 75 miles to the north.

If the Lake Michigan landing is deemed safe, and officials in charge are confident it will be, General Balbo and his squadron will visit Lake Geneva by automobile to pay their respects to the village of 3000 persons.

Signor Guiseppe Castruccio, Italian consul general, said the jaunt to Lake Geneva would be an act of "courtesy for the preparations that have been made by the people there." Another short stop will be made at Elgin, Ill., but invitations from many other cities have been declined.

Assisting Signor Castruccio in arranging the welcome are Col. Carlo Tempesti, representing the Italian Government, and Major Reed Landis, aviation commissioner of Illinois. Receptions for the fliers will center at the world's fair grounds, the formal greeting to be extended at Soldier Field shortly after their arrival.

Alienist Asserts Harriman Unable To Face Charges

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—Mr. Joseph W. Harriman, former head of a Fifth Avenue bank bearing his name, was described by an alienist at a hearing yesterday as "mentally incompetent," in an effort to determine his mental fitness to face trial on charges of making false entries of $1,713,225 in the bank's books and misapplying $600,000.

Federal Judge Francis G. Caffey held the hearing at the suggestion of Mr. Harriman's counsel.

Dr. S. E. Jelliffe, the alienist, said the obvious defects he found in Mr. Harriman's ability to relate ideas can be attributed to excessive use of drugs and alcohol. Mr. Harriman, he continued, has developed acute alcoholism which led to multiple neuritis.

Judge Caffey recessed the hearing until Monday. In the meantime he will confer with Mr. George Z. Medalie, district attorney, on the possible selection of additional alienists.

Motor on Engine To Cool Trucks

Something new in delivery trucks for ice cream makers, frozen food dealers and allied concerns, is being shown in Boston this week by the General Electric Company.

Formerly all refrigerated delivery trucks carried a separate gasoline motor to operate refrigeration, but now the General Electric Company has developed a system whereby power for this purpose is taken direct from the engine by way of a transmission power take-off when the truck is in active service. The body may be mounted on any 1½ ton truck chassis. The refrigerating system consists of an alternating current motor-driven refrigerating unit mounted in the machinery compartment and an empty cans compartment.

Operation is completely automatic, under thermostatic control. When not in travel or when at the loading station, power can be supplied from outside power circuits at garages or loading platforms. Temperature is maintained at zero to 8 degrees Fahrenheit, or is adjustable to suit requirements.

Steinhardt to Study Russian Recognition

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—Mr. Lawrence A. Steinhardt, newest of President Roosevelt's envoys, sailed aboard the Ile de France for Europe July 6 on a twofold mission—to take over his office as American Minister to Sweden and to make an official study of the problems involved in recognition of Soviet Russia.

"I am going to stop in London en route to Stockholm," he said, "but I expect to stay only a few days. Stockholm is an advantageous point from which to observe Russia. I shall make observations from there and report back to the President from time to time."

Mr. Steinhardt said he was taking no message from the President to the American delegates to the Economic Conference in London.

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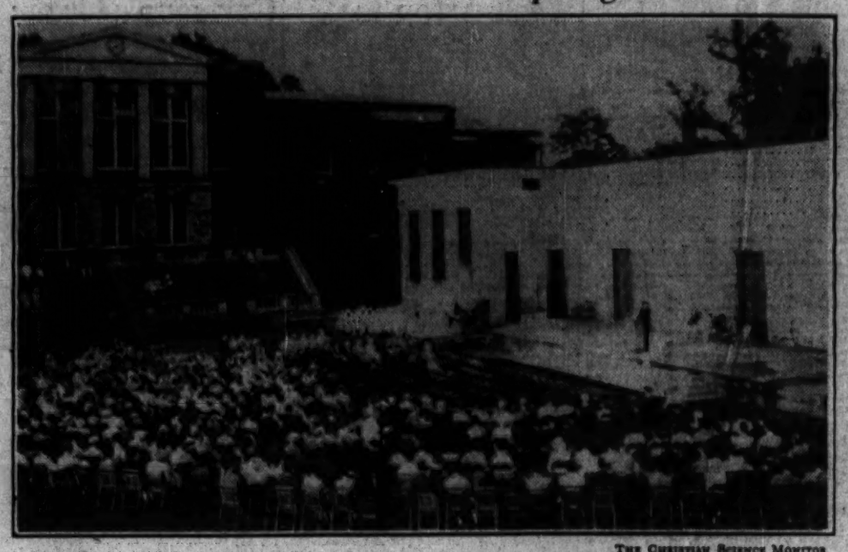

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

State Seeks Way To Spend Money In Recovery Fund

Division Among Towns Sought on Basis of Welfare Costs

The problem that faces Massachusetts these days is not how to get money but how to spend it.

With $2,000,000 of the State's allotment from the Federal Government under the terms of the national welfare legislation now in the hands of the State Treasurer, the Committee on Rules will hold a hearing next Monday on the petition of Acting Mayor Joseph McGrath of Boston to require the state emergency finance board to allocate federal funds to cities and towns on the basis of 33 per cent of their welfare costs.

Mayor George J. Bates of Salem, a member of the executive committee of the Mayors' Club, and the mayors of Worcester and Cambridge expressed their support of Mayor McGrath's action following the early decision of the finance board to allow the town of Clinton the sum of $30,000, which is greatly in excess of one-third of its welfare expenditures.

It is the contention of many executives that the funds should be distributed in the same manner as other state grants, that is, on the basis of the state tax.

In the case of Boston, the action of the board will be of prime interest since the city is said to have expended about $7,000,000 for welfare during the first six months of this year.

The program of public works to be carried out under the terms of federal recovery legislation also came in for its share of discussion at a meeting yesterday between Gov. Joseph B. Ely and members of the Joint Legislative Ways and Means Committee.

Two measures were signed by the Governor, one to improve the methods of examining banks, the other providing for an investigation into fees and allowances of sheriffs and their deputies and other public officers, as well as witness fees.

Boston Art Notes

Bookshop for Boys and Girls

Facsimiles of works by Paul Cézanne, may be seen at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls on Boylston Street. Since we have few opportunities to view originals by the Provençal painter, the opportunity to see good reproductions proves welcome. In the last season, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has purchased an oil landscape by Cézanne. While it is a fairly good example, we cannot develop a great interest in the Frenchman from this particular canvas.

At the Bookshop, there are to be seen the aquarelles which were probably made as preparatory sketches. From these we may learn something of the exactitude of the master, his insistence upon a telling line, a fluid design, a strategic stroke. Cézanne used his medium so that he attained a maximum effect from a minimum of means. In a water color, he gives an illusion of deep space, of airiness, of plastic character. The planes are indicated and their relation is kept clear, so that the sequence is unmistakable. These pictures have a life of their own, a freedom, and an exhilarating freshness. There is no intrusive element, no excessive tone. It may be observed also that Cézanne's ways were flexible; sometimes he resorts to line, sometimes to the juxtaposed touches of color; distortion does not occur as frequently as we have been led to expect from his adverse critics.

At the same shop there may be seen a number of delightful colored illustrations, originals, the reproductions of which have appeared in children's books. Fairy tales and familiar legends are depicted with vivid portrayal. Considerable workmanship goes into these small pictures, the details of which are recorded with extreme literalness.

Children are quick to discover any omissions.

Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins

LONDON, July 8 (AP)—Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins, world famous under the pen name of Anthony Hope, who passed on here today, was widely known in America for his romances, among the most popular of which were "The Prisoner of Zenda," "Rupert of Hentzau," "Tristram of Blent," "Quisante," and "Double Harness." The author was knighted in 1913. Lady Hawkins, a native of Vermont, was Miss Elizabeth Somerville Sheldon. The novelist was educated at Oxford, where he was president of the Union Society, and later was called to the bar.

'Currency Tinkering' Attacked At Public Affairs Institute

Roosevelt's Speculative Policies Undefended as Sound Money Advocates Term Inflation Activities as Unstabilizing in Effect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 8—The first week's sessions of the seventh Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia, concluded today with a series of attacks on President Roosevelt's inflation and speculative policies as the outstanding note.

With "economic recovery" as the theme of the institute, college professors as well as business men, in this home territory of Senator Carter Glass (D.), "sound money" advocate of the Senate, have criticized severely the Administration's suspension of the gold standard and its nationalistic policies. Not one voice has been raised in defense of the depreciated dollar though 20 states are represented in the membership of the institute.

The onslaught was continued today by Mr. Raleigh S. Rife, economist of the Guaranty Trust Company who declared that the United States never has pulled itself out of an economic slump by means of tinkering with the currency. "The experiences of history have been so definite in regard to the ultimate effects of inflation that one is surprised to find that he is confronted with it as a suggested solution of our present problems," Mr. Rife said.

Industrial recovery should be based on investment of capital, not on speculation, the speaker held. The investor at present, he said, is confronted with uncertainty as to the application of the various experimental programs of the Administration.

Should Build Solidly

"We should develop those phases of our financial, monetary and economic life that encourage the investment of capital, which stress the elements of stability and security and hence encourage capital to seek real investment rather than speculation," Mr. Rife advised.

Also stressing the importance of a normal capital market in recovery, Dr. Otto Nathan, former advisor to the Reich ministry of economics and member of the faculty of the Deutsche Hochsonule, Fuer Politik, in Berlin, predicted that prosperity cannot return unless countries with large and superfluous amount of capital again begin to lend to nations which lack capital.

Mr. Rife held, however, that foreign borrowers who are not able to meet current payments are hardly in a position to encourage the capitalist to lend them more.

No real attempt at stabilization can ever be successful unless, at the same time a scheme is found to control and regulate the capital market, in Dr. Nathan's opinion. He added that he thought the danger of over capitalization and over production could much better be averted by controlling the capital movement than by trade associations and cartels.

Is in Step With Fascism

Fascism, Communism and President Roosevelt's pragmatic experiment in the Recovery Act are all bridges from the old economic individualism to a planned society, Mrs. Laura Waples McMullen, chairman of the international relations department of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs, declared in an address before the institute last night.

"We are passing from a form of economic life which has served us well and which we regret to relinquish, that of individual control over industry, to that of a planned and ordered society," Mrs. McMullen pointed out. President Roosevelt's first efforts toward planning, she said, avoid the penalties of a "feared autocratic Fascism with its denial of political liberty" and of Communism "which destroys both political and economic liberty."

One of Greatest Revolutions

Referring to the quiet undermining of private property, the speaker declared, "It is a revolution in economic life of comparable importance perhaps to any preceding revolution, but it is proceeding quietly and without violence."

Mrs. McMullen warned that a planned national economy cannot be effected without world planning as well. There must be some world institution to carry out the functions of world planning whether it be a strengthened League of Nations or a new congress of peoples, she said.

The chief obstacle in the path of a planned world society, Mrs. McMullen said is the extreme nationalism which has emotionally unbalanced nations. She expressed hope that want and fear of starvation are working to "lead all nations away from egocentric superiority complexes to the quiet and cool anteroom of a new world loyalty where each nation will play its part with dignity and be valued for its contribution to the whole."

Despite a few temporary setbacks coöperation under the Industrial Recovery Act is now being manifested on a wide front, Prof. Aldo Lyon Raffa, of the recovery administration, said in an address last night. Misunderstanding of the broad purpose of the Act was inevitable at the beginning, but it is being rapidly dissapated with the realization that the law is a distance form of industrial democracy, the speaker said. He denied that there is to be any blanket of industry from the top.

One Balm for Roosevelt

The President's farm mortgage alleviation plan is about the only one of the emergency projects to receive a kind word from critics here this week. There has been a decided difference of opinion on the soundness of theory behind the Administration's plan for a managed economy, with some speakers holding that Government subsidy has never ended economic slumps in the past and others concluding that the nation has reached a crossroad where a planned economy is necessary the day of subordination of profits to public welfare is at hand. All have agreed that any planned economy, however, must be on an international, not a national, basis.

Closer relations between North and South America, with new reciprocal treaties, more favorable tariffs, sound advice on investments and peace machinery for the Latin-Americans, has been urged during the week before the Latin-American round-table, under the direction of Dr. Clarence A. Haring, of Harvard University. There has been continual warning against the United States "dictating" to its southern neighbors.

Round-table topics for consideration during the second and last week will include the relation of the United States with the League of Nations, relations with the Far East and unemployment insurance.

Equal Rights Urged For Wage Earners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTPORT, Conn., July 8 — A resolution demanding the inclusion of equal rights for wage-earning women and men in the national recovery program was adopted yesterday by the Connecticut chapter of the National Woman's Party.

Delegates held their annual meeting at the home of Mrs. John J. White. In a welcoming address, Mrs. White restated the fundamentals upon which the party is founded. In its resolution calling for equal rights, the chapter also recommended that an attempt be made to determine all regulations relating to paid employment as applied to both men and women.

Speakers were Miss Iris Walker of New York and Mrs. Harriett Stanton Blatch, who outlined needs for equality of rights for men and women from an industrial and economic standpoint.

Mrs. Josephine Day Brooks of Hartford presided at the meeting. Here are the new officers: Mrs. Joseph Day of Hartford, honorary chairman; Mrs. White, state chairman; Miss Helen Coops of Fairfield, vice-chairman; Miss Clara Hill of Norwalk, treasurer; Mrs. Claire Fenie of Westport, secretary, and Mrs. Harold Thorne of New Canaan, legislative chairman.

Free School of Civics To Open in Hartford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 8—Because of the interest manifested here in the free Summer School of Civics, an experimental project last summer of the Friends of Hartford, the school will be conducted again this summer with the coöperation of Connecticut educators and leaders of public life. The introductory address at the opening session on Monday, will be made by Prof. Edward F. Humphrey of Trinity College.

Two sessions will be held daily, and certificates will be awarded to those who complete the course. The regular instructors for the school, which will be held at the Hartford Public High School, are Assistant Prof. Charles J. Rohr of Trinity College and Mr. Fred C. Davis of the high school. Education Day will be held at Trinity College during the second week through the coöperation of President Remsen B. Ogilby and the trustees.

Million Persons In New York Lose City Relief Fund

Estimate Board Throws Welfare at Feet of Public to Provide

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 8—Approximately 210,000 families—in the aggregate, about 1,000,000 persons—in New York City are today thrown upon the mercy of private charity as a result of the failure of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to provide city funds for unemployment relief in July.

Finding itself held fast in the tangled web of city finances and faced by the alternative of salary cuts and the elimination of waste in the Tammany-controlled city government, the estimate board chose to pass by the jobless and to delegate Mr. Frank J. Taylor, commissioner of public welfare, to tell the Welfare Council at a meeting yesterday that it was up to the community to meet the emergency.

Failure of the board to provide city relief funds in a time of rising food prices. An advance in the price of bread by from 1 to 2 cents a pound, effective on Monday, is just one of these increases in living cost.

"The Board of Estimate does not see its way clear to appropriate the necessary relief funds because of its inability to dispose of unemployment relief bonds," Mr. Taylor told the welfare council's coördinating committee on unemployment. "In this connection, the public should be aware of the fact that the provision of food and shelter for the destitute unemployed is a first obligation of the community."

Yesterday was pay day at the city work relief bureau, but no money was forthcoming there for 75,000 heads of families on the emergency pay roll, the only income source for themselves and their dependents.

Meanwhile the coördinating committee said that the home relief bureau was receiving new applications for aid at the rate of more than 4000 a week. Reports to this committee are that conditions among the unemployed have not improved to an extent that would justify any lessening of relief funds.

Mr. Walter Pettit, city representative of the state temporary emergency relief administration, said the failure to appropriate any emergency relief money this month may cost the city the state financial assistance it otherwise would receive. The State, he said, would provide $4,000,000 for unemployment relief in New York City in July provided the city appropriated $3,000,000 for this same purpose. Also it was called to the attention of the coördinating committee that the federal relief administration stood ready to grant $1 to the city for every $3 it expended locally.

Social welfare agencies placed July unemployment relief needs in the city at about $7,000,000.

Manxie Sent to Disney As a Pal for Mickey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Liverpool, Eng.

A TAILLESS black cat—Manxie—sailed from here recently for Hollywood to the order of Mr. Walt Disney. What will Mickey think?

Manxie was brought from the Isle of Man in the care of Mr. T. R. Radcliffe, a member of the House of Keys, and was to be met at New York by representatives of United Artists Corporation, who were to take him to Hollywood to present him to the author of animated cartoons.

Mortgage Relief Act In Minnesota Valid By Decision of Court

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 8 (AP)—The Minnesota State Supreme Court in a six to one decision yesterday upheld as constitutional the two-year emergency Mortgage Foreclosure Relief Act passed by the 1933 Legislature.

Economic conditions justified the law, the court ruled, even though it runs counter to Article 1 of the Federal Constitution.

At the same time, the court held that Gov. Floyd B. Olson had exceeded his powers in issuing a 90-day mortgage moratorium order which expired last May 1, but that the Legislature had validated his act by a curative law.

In upholding the Mortgage Relief Act, the court reversed two cases brought on appeal from lower courts in Minneapolis and St. Paul, which had ruled the law unconstitutional.

The law provides that the owner of the land may, by court order, stop foreclosure by advertisement and compel the foreclosure to proceed under the protection of the court; the landowner may, by court order secure extension of the time allowed by law for redemption to a date not later than May 1, 1935, and suits cannot be brought for deficiency judgments during the time allowed for redemptions.

United Daughters Mark Camp Planned by Gen. Lee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 8—An almost forgotten chapter in the military and economic history of the United States was revived today when United Daughters of the Confederacy in Texas dedicated a bronze marker at old Camp Verde, 60 miles northwest of here.

Reputedly laid out by Gov. Robert E. Lee, later commander-in-chief of the Confederate Army, but then a United States lieutenant-colonel of cavalry in Texas, Camp Verde or Fort Verde as it also was known, became famous as the home of the Government camel herd imported from the Levant during the Administration of Jefferson Davis as United States Secretary of War.

Rigid Tests Made For 12-Mile Rise To Stratosphere

Two in Air-Tight Metal Ball Spend Eight Hours Without Discomfort

AKRON, Ohio, July 8 (AP)—An air-tight metal ball and a huge balloon were put to drastic tests today to determine their fitness to carry two men on a journey of 12 miles into the stratosphere—higher than man ever before has ascended.

The ascension will be attempted about July 15 from the Chicago Century of Progress by the American balloonist, Lieut.-Commander T. G. W. Settle, U. S. N., and Prof. Jean Piccard, brother of the man who has ascended 10 miles above the earth.

For eight hours yesterday Commander Settle and an air-conditioning expert remained sealed within the metal ball, which must withstand temperatures well under 50 degrees below zero and sustain life in the stratosphere despite the lack of oxygen.

With the help of oxygen and chemical compounds, the two men came through the test without discomfort, they said on emerging.

"We passed the time making observations on our various instruments, chatting, and reading," said Commander Settle. "First one and then the other would take snatches of sleep, and at one time, contrary to our original program, we both fell asleep. We had a chair and a box and had to sleep half sitting up but that's not difficult.

Meanwhile, sections of the huge balloon, which will have 600,000 cubic feet capacity at the surface of the earth, were being assembled. Each section is tested for strength and possibility of leaks as it is completed. The balloon will be ready probably early next week.

Its capacity is 100,000 cubic feet more than the balloon used by Prof. Auguste Piccard in his European stratosphere flights. The Settle balloon will be 100 feet in diameter, and will take 125,000 cubic feet of hydrogen at the start to permit expansion in rare atmosphere.

The ball, which will swing below, is only 7 feet in diameter, and is made of a metal one-fourth lighter than aluminum.

On the flight it will carry the two men and their instruments, liquid oxygen, dehydrating material to lower humidity, chemically saturated pads to absorb the carbon dioxide, and a wireless set. Tne gondola is painted white on top to repel the sun's rays, and dark beneath to absorb the radiated heat, equalizing temperatures—after a fashion.

The object of the flight will be a record ascension and measurements of the cosmic rays, which will be studied if possible while breaking up atoms of air.

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WANAMAKER'S—FIRST FLOOR, NORTH BUILDING

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Mrs. Moody Keeps Wimbledon Title After Losing Set

Defeats Miss Round 6-4, 6-8, 6-3 and Equals Mlle. Lenglen's Record

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 8 (AP)—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. successfully defended her Wimbledon championship today against Dorothy E. Round, 6—4, 6—8, 6—3, after losing her first set in women's singles competition in six years.

While Mrs. Moody's victory, which gave her her sixth Wimbledon women's singles crown and equaled the record set by Suzanne Lenglen, was generally expected, the opposition provided by Miss Round, England's second ranked woman player, provided an unexpected thrill for the King and Queen of England and the throngs that packed the stands.

Not since Gwynneth R. Sterry, British girl, won a set from her in an early round of the first Wimbledon title tourney Mrs. Moody won in 1927, has the California girl won by anything but straight sets in women's singles competition.

Miss Round, a clever stylist with a beautifully rounded game, gave the American queen of tennis a thrilling battle and Mrs. Moody, scarcely ever pressed in title competition in the past half dozen years, needed all her severity of stroking and control to pull out the victory.

In doing so she saved one of the two great singles championships the men and women stars of the world have been battling for here through two weeks of play. H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., leader of the United States Davis Cup forces, went down to defeat in defense of the men's singles crown yesterday, losing to Jack C. Crawford, brilliant Australian, in five hard-fought sets.

Mrs. Moody previously had won the Wimbledon singles title in 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1932.

The tremendous improvement in Miss Round's game, now one of the most versatile in women's ranks, was proven by her advance to this year's finals.

Beaten last year in a quarterfinal by Mrs. Moody, who dropped but one game to her in two sets, Miss Round trounced Helen H. Jacobs, United States champion, in three sets this year to win her chance against Mrs. Moody. Miss Jacobs played Mrs. Moody for the title last year.

Miss Round never before had reached the singles final here, and was eliminated in the fifth round in 1931. She has been a consistently fine player, however, in Wightman Cup competition.

Miss Round waged a splendid fight every inch of the way and was within one point of deucing the first set before Mrs. Moody's control and accuracy pulled her through.

Nat G. Farquharson, South African, and Mary F. Heeley of England reached the final round yesterday of the mixed doubles by defeating Jean Borotra of France and Betty Nuthall, English girl, 8—6, 11—9. The winners meet Baron Gottfried von Cramm and Hilda Krahwinkel, German pair, in the final round.

Baron von Cramm missed qualifying for his second straight final when he went down to defeat in the men's doubles yesterday, paired with E. Nourney. They were beaten by Jiro Sato and Ryosuke Nunoi, Japanese team, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4, 6—1, who qualified to meet Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon, veteran Frenchmen, in the final round.

Champions Crowned In Shoot at Bisley Camp

BISLEY, Eng., July 8 (Canadian Press)—Champions were crowned in all branches of marksmanship for the navy, army and Royal marines as "services week" closed up at Bisley last night and preparations went on for the empire meeting of the National Rifle Association opening Monday and lasting a fortnight.

Sergt. A. J. Howard, of the Royal marines, won the marines' rifle championship, adding it to the revolver championship. Seaman Crocker won the navy revolver championship.

Lieut. R. L. Archdale, of the Manchester regiment, is the new army champion.

A team from H. M. S. Vivid, winner of the Chatham and Hutton Cups, won the Metheum Cup, open to all branches of the service, but the army scored in the shoot for the small arms cup, won by the team from the Welsh Guards.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	57	40	.588
Portland	55	40	.579
Los Angeles	55	40	.579
Hollywood	52	41	.559
Missions	43	54	.443
Oakland	43	50	.462
Seattle	36	54	.400
San Francisco	36	58	.383

Results July 7

Los Angeles 9, Missions 3.
Los Angeles 7, Missions 2.
Oakland 5, Sacramento 2.
Oakland 2, Sacramento 1.
Portland 5, Seattle 1.
Hollywood 7, San Francisco 4.

Grosvenor Wins Savage Shield

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The annual competition for the Savage Shield, a fencing trophy fought for with the épée between teams of four men from different salles and fencing clubs of Great Britain, has resulted this year in a victory for the Grosvenor Fencing Club. This is Grosvenor's fourth success in the last seven years. Fifteen teams—a smaller number than usual—entered for the competition, which was held in the famous gardens at Lincoln's Inn, here, and Grosvenor's opponents in the final round were Lensbury F. C., winners of the shield in 1929. Grosvenor won by 9 assaults to 8.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	53	34	.609
Nashville	49	39	.556
New Orleans	48	39	.636
Birmingham	46	44	.500
Chattanooga	43	43	.500
Atlanta	41	47	.466
Knoxville	38	48	.466
Little Rock	32	55	.368

Results July 7

Atlanta 7, New Orleans 4.
Knoxville 8, Birmingham 5.
Little Rock 5, Chattanooga 3.
Nashville 7, Memphis 6.

Mexicans to Play in Chicago

MEXICO, D. F., July 8 (AP)—The University of Mexico football team will play Mississippi College of Jackson, Miss., at Soldier Field, Chicago, Sept. 23, officials of the local school were informed yesterday. Allan D. Converse Jr., '33, of Yale, who will coach the Mexican team, is expected to arrive here this month.

Snow Bows to Straw In Ski Tournament

By the Associated Press

Detroit, July 8

HERE's a possible answer to that old question, "What do ski jumpers do in the summer time?"

Out at Brighton, Mich., where the Michigan State Ski Club has its slide, they're putting on a tournament tomorrow with straw, instead of snow, covering the scaffold and hill.

Henry Hall, prominent in skiing circles and originator of the the idea, said it would be the first tournament of its kind.

Johanna Kolstad of Nordland, Norway, claimant to the women's ski jumping championship, has entered. It will be her last appearance before returning to Norway.

Shute Defeats Craig Wood In Golf Playoff

Captures British Open Title in Thirty-Six-Hole Contest

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, July 8 (AP)—F. Densmore Shute, 28-year-old American professional from Philadelphia, today captured the British open golf championship, beating his countryman, Craig Wood of Deal, N. J., in an all-America 36-hole playoff.

Shute led from the first hole to the last and defeated Wood by five strokes with a fine exhibition of all-around shot-making. The new champion shot the double round in 75—74—149, only three strokes over par for the 36 holes. Wood's score was 78—76—154.

Wood and Shute finished the regulation 72 holes yesterday, tied at 292, after one of the most exciting finishes in the history of the tournament.

Shute succeeds to the title won last year by another American, Gene Sarazen, who failed by only one stroke to tie the leaders. This is the tenth successive year the classic trophy of British golf has gone to a representative of the United States.

Shute was much too consistent with his irons and much too steady around the greens for Wood, who dropped four strokes at the outset with sixes on the first two holes and never was able to overcome that handicap. He was never closer than two strokes behind and trailed by three at the end of the morning round.

Wood three-putted three greens on the outgoing nine of the afternoon. This left him six shots behind and a hopeless prospect. His par golf over the last nine only trimmed one shot from Shute's margin.

Unique Competition Offered Boy Golfers

A golf championship which promises to furnish some scores that will reflect unusual ability among the boy golfers in the United States is to be inaugurated this year. It will be a most unusual championship in that it will permit the selection of a real champion although the contestants will not meet in actual play.

The boys are to engage in match play against the par of the course they are playing and send in their scores, properly attested by an adult who plays around with the contestant and an official of the club. Their score can be made in any regular match with others, the score itself being interpolated into match play against par later. This will enable a boy to send in what amounts to his best score for the season and means that for the first time a golf champion will be selected who is a champion rather than the best player on a particular day when the matches happen to be held.

In order to meet the possibilities of ties, it is planned to have arrangements made to have the contestants play special matches on their respective courses at special times.

The boys are to be divided into two groups, one for boys under 15 years of age and the other for boys between 15 and 18. Two handsome trophies are being donated by Mr. Frank Presbrey, a golf enthusiast and founder of the Father and Son Golf Association and the United States Senior Golfers' Association.

The championship is being conducted by Boys' Life, the Boy Scout magazine, which is giving full information regarding the competition in its July and August issues.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	48	30	.695
Minneapolis	45	37	.549
Indianapolis	39	36	.537
St. Paul	42	39	.519
Todelo	42	38	.525
Louisville	37	42	.468
Milwaukee	34	41	.453
Kansas City	31	52	.373

Results July 7

Indianapolis 13, Kansas City 6.
Louisville 8, Milwaukee 7.
Columbus 7, St. Paul 1.
Toledo 1, Indianapolis 0.

Remy Kremer Released

PITTSBURGH, Penna., July 8 (AP)—Remy Kremer, veteran right-handed pitcher, hero of the 1925 World Series, was released unconditionally by the Pittsburgh Pirates yesterday. Kremer, who is 37, came to the Pirates from the Oakland team of the Pacific Coast League in 1924. In the 1925 World Series he won two games from Washington, including the seventh and deciding battle.

Miss Hicks Wins Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., July 8—Helen L. Hicks of the Inwood Golf Club and a former United States champion, won the women's Long Island 54-hole medal play championship at the Sands Point Club, yesterday, with a card of 249. Rosalie Knapp, of the Women's National Golf and Tennis Club, was second with 254.

Yorkshire Wins by 200 Runs

HARROGATE, Eng., July 8 (AP)—Yorkshire, champion county eleven, yesterday defeated the touring West Indies cricket team in a three-day match by 200 runs. Scores were: Yorkshire, 246 and 248; West Indies, 116 and 178. The tourists were no match for the fine bowling of Yorkshire. Hedley Verity, famous English test-match bowler, took seven wickets for 28 runs.

Kamrath, Mako Advance After Being Behind

Both Meet in Semifinal While Parker Plays Coen at Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 8—Semifinal singles matches in the annual United States claycourt championships of the United States Lawn Tennis Association at the Chicago Town and Tennis Club included favorites from the middle West, the South, and the Pacific coast.

C. Gene Mako of Los Angeles, Calif., seeded eleventh, and considered one of the most promising players in his district, faced Karl F. Kamrath of Houston, Texas, seeded seventh, a member of the intercollegiate doubles title team in 1931. Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, seeded No. 1 and present national junior champion, was matched against Wilbur F. Coen Jr. of Kansas City, seeded sixth, youngest player ever selected for the United States Davis Cup team.

Mako, with his overhead game working better, yesterday defeated Robert L. Bryan of Chattanooga, Tenn., in a quarterfinal match. The score was 3—6, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4. Bryan played his usual dashing, hard-hitting game and seemed to have the mastery until Mako began drawing him to the net with teasing shots, and then working him into bad positions, until he netted and outed returns. Both services were sharp and hard, but Mako grew stronger, and scored aces more frequently as the match wore on. His next to last shot clipped the sideline in back of Bryan, and Mako nailed victory with a service ace.

Kamrath, after losing the first two sets, rallied to defeat John McDiarmid of Fort Worth, Texas, 2—6, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3. The accuracy and strategy of Kamrath proved too much for the lanky, hard-hitting Fort Worth boy, who tired of chasing well-placed shots after the first three sets.

Parker's last victory was scored on Friday at the expense of R. Berkeley Bell of New York in a hard-fought five-set match. Coen's was against Jack P. Tidball of Los Angeles in another five-set struggle.

In doubles a well-fought quarterfinal was won by Mako and Tidball against Hunry J. Prusoff of Seattle and Wilbur E. Hess, Forth Worth, by the score of 7—9, 6—3, 6—2, 10—8. The Los Angeles pair combined a little too much talent and frequently forced their opponents into a lobbing defense. The summary:

United States Claycourt Tennis Championships

Singles—Quarterfinal Round

Karl F. Kamrath, Houston, Texas, defeated John McDiarmid, Forth Worth, Texas, 2—6, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3.

C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated Robert L. Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., 3—6, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4.

Doubles—Quarterfinal Round

Robert L. Bryan, Chattanooga, and John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, defeated Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, and Jay L. Cohn, Chicago, by default.

J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., and Frederic Mercur, Harrisburg, Penna., defeated T. F. O'Connell and Edgar Shoaff, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4.

C. Gene Mako and Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, defeated Henry J. Prusoff, Seattle, and Wilbur E. Hess, Fort Worth, 7—9, 6—3, 6—2, 10—8.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, and Karl F. Kamrath, Houston, defeated Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, and Daniel K. Barr, Dallas, Texas, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4, 3—6, 9—7.

Eastern Yacht Club Fleet on Final Run

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 8—Light sailing conditions prevailed when the Eastern Yacht Club fleet hoisted sail today for the final run of the club's fifty-seventh cruise, back to the station at Marblehead. The yachts came across from Provincetown yesterday, with Frank C. Paine's Class M boat Shimna leading her much larger racing sister Vanitie by more than 10 minutes. The latter had a four-minute advantage over her class rival Weetamoe; but as Vanitie has to allow the Prince boat 7 seconds a mile, she lost the racing honors of the run by 1m. 45s.

For some miles out of Provincetown the Weetamoe led the Vanitie by more than half a mile; but when the wind dropped, the Lambert boat slipped out ahead and at one time had her allowance well in hand. Shimna, which had no class competitor, took a long board in toward Plymouth and gained a long lead early in the afternoon and was at anchor when the rest of the fleet appeared off Eastern Point.

The race today was a short one of 24 miles from Eastern Point and round the Boston Lightship, so that an early afternoon anchorage was expected. The fleet disbands at sunset.

Cambridge Team Wins Match by Six Wickets

LONDON, July 8 (Canadian Press) — Warwickshire defeated Hampshire by four wickets in a county cricket match ending yesterday at Southampton. Sussex defeated Lancashire on the first innings and similar victories were scored by Northamptonshire over Somerset, Glamorgan over Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire over Essex.

In another first-class match Cambridge University defeated H. D. G. Levenson-Gower's eleven by six wickets. The scores:

Hampshire 260 and 112 (Mayer five for 38, Hollies four for 40; Warwick 268 and 105 for six (Bates 50 not out, Creese four for 18, Kennedy four for 49).

Sussex 421 (J. Langridge 125); Lancashire 263 and, following on, 277 for five (Tate five for 38, Tyldesley 94 and 108), at Hove.

Northants 364 and 151 for eight declared (Jupp 121, Bakewell 70); Somerset 220 and 69 for two, at Northampton.

Nottingham 144 and 384 for eight (Keeton 60, Smart four for 36, Walker 83, Voce 80); Glamorgan 346 (Turnbull 68), at Swansea.

Derby 443 and 196 for seven (Townsend 151); Essex 304 (Nichols 138, Smith 64), at Leyton.

H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's Eleven 256 and 340 (Wellings 123, Roughtrough 61, Christopherson 55, Peebles 50, Pelham four for 28); Cambridge University 272 and 187 for four (Winlaw 122, Human 118, Winlaw 50 not out), at Eastbourne.

Bob Fothergill Let Out

The Boston Red Sox have released Bob Fothergill, pinch hitter and utility outfielder, according to an announcement made yesterday by Secretary "Hi" Mason. Fothergill came to Boston late in 1932 along with Seeds, Hodapp and Mulleavy, in exchange for Rhyne and Durham.

Giants Are Beaten By Chicago Cubs In Ten-Inning Battle

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	44	28	.611
St. Louis	40	28	.533
Pittsburgh	36	35	.507
Chicago	40	39	.513
Boston	37	35	.487
Brooklyn	34	33	.472
Cincinnati	34	43	.442
Philadelphia	31	43	.419

Results July 7

Cincinnati 5, Boston 3.
Chicago 6, New York 5 (10 innings).
Brooklyn 10, St. Louis 4.
Only games scheduled.

The Chicago Cubs opened a long home stay yesterday at Wrigley Field by defeating the New York Giants, 6 to 5, in a 10-inning National League baseball game. The Giants held their 5½-game lead in the senior circuit race despite defeat, as the second-place St. Louis Cardinals were also beaten. The Giants scored all of their runs in the third inning, driving Pat Malone out of the box. The Cubs, however, went to work and finally tied the score in the eighth when Koenig hit a home run. Three successive singles filled the bases in the tenth, and when Travis Jackson let a ground ball go through his legs, Demaree scored the winning run.

The Brooklyn Dodgers found the offerings of Tex Carleton to their liking yesterday and they defeated the Cardinals, 10 to 4. Carleton, who recently pitched 16 innings against the Giants, lasted only four innings and was touched for seven hits during that time. Owen Carroll coasted along to his ninth victory of the campaign. When he tired in the seventh, Shaute went in and finished. Boyle and Cuccinello each pounded out three hits for the Dodgers, while Frederick hit a triple. Joe Medwick connected with a homer for the Cards in the eighth.

In a real old-fashioned slugging match, the Cincinnati Reds beat the Boston Braves yesterday at Redland Field, 8 to 5. The Reds batted Tom "Lefty" Zachary out of the box in the first inning and took a lead that the Braves could not overcome. Larry Benton pitched most of the game for the winners, but was forced to leave during a seventh-inning rally. Fourteen hits came off Cincinnati bats, one a long home run by Lombardi. Wally Berger drove across three runs for Boston with a double and two singles. The scores by innings:

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	6	16	1
New York	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	11	1

Batteries—Malone, Nelson, Henshaw, Root and Hartnett; Parmelee, Luque, Clark, Bell and Mancuso, Richards. Winning pitcher—Root. Losing pitcher—Clark. Umpires—Rigler and Stark. Time—2h. 41m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4	10	12	2
St. Louis	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	8	3

Batteries—Carroll, Shaute and Lopez; Carleton, Vance, Haines and Wilson. Winning pitcher—Carroll. Losing pitcher—Carleton. Umpires—Reardon and Barr. Time—2h. 20m.

At Cincinnati

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	x	8	14	1
Boston	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	12	0

Batteries—Benton, Quinn, Kolp and Lombardi, Zachary, Starr, Betts and Spohrer, Hogan. Winning pitcher—Benton. Losing pitcher—Zachary. Umpires—Klem and Pfirman. Time—1h. 55m.

Detroit Bests Yanks To Take Fifth Place

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	47	25	.653
New York	45	29	.608
Philadelphia	37	37	.500
Chicago	37	38	.493
Detroit	37	39	.487
Cleveland	37	40	.481
Boston	31	42	.425
St. Louis	29	50	.367

Results July 7

Detroit 9, New York 4.
Chicago 9, Philadelphia 1.
Only games scheduled.

The Detroit Tigers took possession of fifth place in the American League baseball race yesterday by defeating the world champion New York Yankees, 9 to 4. The defeat put the Yanks three full contests behind the Washington Senators, who were idle. The Tigers pounded three of the four New York pitchers for 12 hits, while Frasier and Hogsett limited the champs to five safeties. New York put across two runs in the first inning, but Charlie Ruffing had a wild streak in the fourth and the Tigers went ahead for good. Owen and Hayworth each collected four hits for the winners. Babe Ruth hit his nineteenth homer of the season for the Yanks.

Three former members of the Philadelphia Athletics led the Chicago White Sox to a 9-to-1 victory over the A's yesterday at Shibe Park. George "Mule" Haas led the attack on three of Connie Mack's pitchers with four singles in five times up, while Dykes and Simmons each hit homers. Ed Durham, after being touched for a run in the first inning, settled down and shut out the A's during the remaining eight innings. Mahaffey started for the losers, leaving the game in the sixth after yielding 10 safeties. The scores by innings:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	3	2	2	2	0	0	9	12	0
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	5	2

Batteries—Frasier, Hogsett and Hayworth; Ruffing, Brennan, Pennock, Brown and Dickey. Winning pitcher—Frasier. Losing pitcher—Ruffing. Umpires—Kolls, Dinneen and McGowan. Time—2h. 30m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	3	9	15	0
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0

Batteries—Durham and Grube; Mahaffey, Peterson, Freitas and Madjeski. Losing pitcher — Mahaffey. Umpires — Ormsby, Summers and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 57m.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	52	35	.598
Rochester	50	37	.575
Toronto	50	38	.568
Baltimore	47	42	.528
Montreal	41	45	.477
Buffalo	39	48	.448
Albany	38	51	.427
Jersey City	32	53	.381

Results July 7

Rochester 12, Albany 3.
Buffalo 9, Newark 3.

Browns Release Coffman

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 8 (AP)—Release of Dick Coffman, right-hand pitcher of the Browns, to Milwaukee of the American Association, the St. Louis club's farm, was announced yesterday by Vice-President L. C. McIvor. Coffman, who has made several trips between St. Louis and Washington in player exchanges, was suspended once this season by the Browns.

Kent Defeats Lensbury R. C.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, Eng., July 8 (AP)—The eight-oared crew of Kent School of Kent, Conn., only surviving American representative in the Royal Henley Regatta, defeated the Lensbury Rowing Club by three lengths in the semifinals of the Thames Cup competition today. Kent's time for the mile and five-sixteenths was 7m. 42s.

Washington Is Last Hope For Western Crews

All Three Eastern Eights Qualify—Huskies Row Fastest Sprint

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONG BEACH, Marine Stadium, Calif., July 8—On the sturdy shoulders of the University of Washington Huskies rests the hope of the West in the final of the national intercollegiate sprint crew regatta to be held here this afternoon.

Late yesterday afternoon all three of the eastern representatives, Yale, Cornell and Harvard, survived their trial heats in impressive fashion. Washington, however, registered the best time of the afternoon in winning the second race in 6m. 40s. and was never pressed over the 2000-meter course.

Yale, stroking down the middle of the lagoon, took an early lead in the first heat against Cornell and California, and its ultimate victory was never in danger except for a few moments at the 1500-meter mark, when Cornell's powerful eight unloosed a sprint and swung into the lead. Coming down the home stretch, however, the Elis put on the pressure and finished almost a full length in front of Cornell.

California's crew, Olympic winner in both 1928 and 1932, was completely outclassed by its eastern rivals and finished 3½ lengths behind Yale. Yale's time was 6m. 44.6s., while Cornell was clocked in 6m. 49.2s. California's time was 6m. 55.6s.

In the second elimination trial between Washington, Harvard, and University of California at Los Angeles, the Huskies, despite a slow 32-stroke cadence, went into a lead in the first 200 meters and were never headed. The real race developed into a two-way battle between Harvard and U. C. L. A. for the second qualifying positions, and the Bruins, from Los Angeles, despite the fact that they are now completing their first season in crew competition, managed to hold their own for the first 1500 meters, only to fade as they approached the finish line. Washington's time was 6m. 40s.; Harvard's qualifying time 6m. 51.6s., and U. C. L. A.'s 7m. 1.6s.

Neither Washington nor Yale, in winning the two qualifying trials yesterday was extended The western crew holds an apparent edge, due to better time made yesterday afternoon. Washington, Yale and Cornell all looked extremely good, and Harvard still has an excellent chance to win premier honors. The summary:

First Heat—Won by Yale, 6m. 44.6s.; Cornell, second, 6m. 49.2s.; California, third, 6m. 55.6s.

Second Heat—Won by Washington, 6m. 40s.; Harvard, second, 6m. 51.6s.; California at Los Angeles, third, 7m. 1.6s.

Oxford and Cambridge Tennis Team Leading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CEDARHURST, N. Y., July 8—The Oxford-Cambridge tennis team made a fine start toward its third successive victory in a series for the perpetual challenge trophy, donated and inscribed with the name of the Prince of Wales, during his visit to the United States in 1924, against the Rockaway Hunting Club team yesterday, when the visitors won all five of the singles matches played. The doubles and another round of singles will be played today and tomorrow. One match was postponed, but will be played in case of necessity.

The visiting team is composed of James W. Nuthall, captain; Peter S. Young and Douglas G. Freshwater, Cambridge, and Grady C. Frank, William N. Moss and Brian K. Burnett, Oxford. All but Freshwater played and won, with the match of the latter against Eben E. Whitman Jr. postponed.

Nuthall, brother of Betty Nuthall, and her mixed doubles partner at home, defeated Harry S. Parker, 6—1, 6—3; Young defeated Charles Watson 3d, 6—2, 6—2; Frank defeated Shelton Farr, 6—4, 6—4; but the other two matches were more closely fought, with Moss only scoring over Ernest M. Jonklaas, the Rockaway captain, and a former member of the team when a student at Cambridge, at 6—4, 4—6, 6—3; while Otto H. Gruner Jr. carried Burnett, the youngest member of the team, to four-all in the final set before the Oxonian could win at 3—6, 6—2, 6—4. Burnett has an unusual service with a high swing, as when an overarm bowler in cricket delivers the ball, but gets good control in spite of the long reach.

The team will encounter Seabright Lawn Tennis Club in a series later in the month and will also take part in the invitation tournament there, then will meet Yale and Harvard for the Prentice trophy at Newport in August. The summary:

Oxford-Cambridge vs. Rockaway Hunting Club

James W. Nuthall, Cambridge, defeated Harry S. Parker, 6—1, 6—3.

Peter S. Young, Cambridge, defeated Charles Watson 3d, 6—2, 6—2.

Grady C. Frank, Oxford, defeated Shelton Farr, 6—4, 6—4.

William N. Moss, Oxford, defeated Ernest M. Jonklaas, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

Brian K. Burnett, Oxford, defeated Otto H. Gruner Jr., 3—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Dodge May Challenge

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—Horace Dodge may file a challenge for the Harmsworth trophy if the most powerful of his speedboats, Delphine V, performs up to expectations in preliminary races. Now equipped with superchargers to increase its horsepower from 500 to 900, Delphine V will be sent after the world's single-motored hydroplane record of 92 miles an hour and will be raced in the national sweepstakes at Red Bank, N. J., Aug. 12. Then, if the craft is as fast as expected, Dodge will challenge for the Harmsworth trophy, long held by Gar Wood. The Harmsworth races will be held at Detroit in September.

Germany and U. S. Divide

BERLIN, July 8 (AP)—Playing under the Davis Cup rule, Germany and the United States broke even in a pair of matches yesterday between professional teams. William T. Tilden 3d, former king of the world amateurs, defeated Roman Najush, 6—8, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2, to even the score after Hans Nuesslein beat Bruce F. Barnes, 4—6, 6—4, 6—0, 6—1.

Intl. Gt. Northern Railway

CHICAGO, July 8—International Great Northern Railway will pay interest on its first mortgage bonds between now and July 15, Missouri Pacific obtained a court order allowing payment of semiannual interest on the 6% per cent bonds of Pacific Railway of Missouri, Carondelet branch.

Germany's Order For Police Planes Known in London

Government Not Directly Named in Purchase, It Is Reported

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 7—The report that Germany has placed an order with an English firm for two fast airplanes, which are understood to be for the use of the aerial police in Berlin, is confirmed here.

While official sources, both in London and Berlin, directly deny that Germany has taken steps to acquire police planes which are prohibited under the Versailles Treaty, it is known that German military experts have been giving considerable attention to the study of aeronautical equipment in London. Meanwhile, in answer to questions in the House of Commons, the British Foreign Office said it is investigating reports.

The reported order that police planes grows out of an "air raid," in which mysterious planes are alleged to have dropped pamphlets over Berlin. The affair first became known in an official communiqué pointing out Germany's vulnerability from the air.

Responsible Germans urged the Reich to acquire defensive equipment. This is not only prohibited by the peace treaty but also under the agreement of 1926 interpreting Versailles which specificially prohibits any police air organization except the technical training of a limited number of police officers for special employment at airports.

Despite the limits placed upon general aviation, Germany has trained large numbers of civilian pilots, estimated by foreign observers at approximately 30,000, while private gliding as a major sport has reached a high stage of development in the Reich.

The order for planes, it is understood, was not placed in the name of the German Government but for delivery to Berlin. They are being made by the same company which already has been successful in producing the newest types of speedy long-distance British planes.

Meanwhile the increased interest in aviation in the Reich is pointed out here. The budget year ending March 31, 1934, contains the first direct appropriation for the Aviation Ministry, totaling more than 78,000,000 Reichmarks. This includes commercial air subsidies which were carried under other budget headings before the Air Ministry was established by the present government with Herr Herman Goering in charge.

Herr Goering himself has been one of the most vigorous proponents of aerial protection in Germany. There is considerable interest here over whether or not he was referring to police planes, as a first step toward strengthening Germany in the air, in his recent speech at Kolberg.

"The sword and thunderbolt," he declared, "are being restored to the claws of the Prussian eagle. The thunderbolt is swift, but who will again attempt to destroy Germany will be struck with this Prussian eagle's thunderbolt."

San Francisco Showing the Way

(Continued from Page 1)

forced and generally aided by police of all surrounding sections.

So the racketeer-fighters, inviting in representatives of all those cozy "bedroom" communities dotting the bay about San Francisco, formed the Bay Counties Peace Officers Association.

Simple Organization

A simple organization it is. At first it included only police, but gradually was extended to accept even district attorneys and mayors. Meetings are held monthly, each in a different community, and a definite phase of the racket problem is discussed at each, the subject being announced a month in advance. Procedure is thus standardized over the entire bay area.

San Francisco's idea of racketeering is very liberal, too. It covers even such occupations as begging.

And in this respect Mr. Quinn declares that investigations reveal 98 per cent of all beggars to be professionals, who beg by choice rather than necessity and that a large majority of these are former criminals or criminals who beg as an aid to their other "work."

San Francisco's experiences with representatives of organized rackets have been confined to such incidents as the arrest here of a man named Foster, accused as the murderer of Jake Lingel in Chicago, and the arrest of three Chicago gangsters found to be promoters of the Illinois Garage Men's Association, and wanted in Chicago on a murder charge. Although extradited they were not convicted in Illinois.

Unfruitful Ground

This trio, before they left under escort, found that San Francisco was unfruitful ground for their operations, Teamsters' Union officials refusing to have anything to do with their racket proposals.

Mr. Quinn, for nearly three years, has talked regularly over the radio, explaining department policies to the public and asking for continued aid and cooperation in the investigation of crime. The public is encouraged not only to offer sympathy and support to police efforts but to extend cooperation so far as to report conditions requiring police attention.

Among the Bay counties taking extensive independent action is Alameda, on the east shore, which has formed a council of 10 municipalities. Mr. Earl Warren, district attorney, declares that although the county is practically free of rackets there are indications that gangsters are attempting to "muscle in." Membership in the new organization will be open to all citizens approved by the executive board, which is composed of representatives of law enforcement agencies, farm groups, labor organizations, and other units.

The movement is intended, Mr. Warren points out, not only for the purpose of driving out racketeers who may now be here, but also for the purpose of waging a relentless campaign against the establishment of this form of outlawry. One of the first activities will be formation of a clearing house in Oakland, to serve as a central source of information for members of the council.

Drug Pact Effected With Record Speed

(Continued from Page 1)

increasing coöperation from the French Sureté Générale and on the part of the Japanese authorities.

Huge Government Profits

Senator Stefano Cavazzoni, of Italy, called the attention of the committee to the fact that several governments are continuing to derive a profit from the sale of opium. Those profits during recent years have been estimated at an average of 250,000,000 gold francs ($50,000,000 at par) per year and amounted to 152,000,000 francs for the year 1931. As it was probable that the governments would be content with a profit of 5 per cent on the sale of opium, Senator Cavazzoni estimated that now, in a period of economic hardships, a capital of 3,000,000,000 francs ($600,000,000 at par) was invested in the opium-producing indsutry, which is not only unproductive, but destructive in the worst sense.

Dr. Hoo Chi Tsai communicated to the committee a declaration from the Chinese Government to the effect that a minute inquiry into the situation arising from the reported activities in China of illicit factories for the manufacture of opium derivatives would be undertaken with a view to the immediate eradication of all such illicit manufacture.

China also announces that it will evolve, at the earliest possible moment, a comprehensive plan for the practical and more efficient enforcement of the existing laws so as to bring about the suppression of poppy cultivation and of the sale and use of opium and manufactured drugs.

Heavier Penalties Proposed

Preparations for an international conference to consider the possibility of limiting and controlling the cultivation of the opium poppy and the harvesting of the coca leaf are being made by the committee.

Governments are being asked to increase the penalties provided for contravening the laws which have been enacted to carry out the provision of the international opium conventions. These penalties are in many cases, in the words of the committee, "utterly inadequate to act as a deterrent to the persons engaged in the traffic."

A draft of enforcement articles suitable to be included in an international convention for suppression of the traffic has been prepared by the committee. A precedent for action of this kind has been established by the conclusion of the convention for the suppression of counterfeiting currency, in 1929.

Difficult to Reach Traffickers

Many notorious traffickers take no direct part themselves in handling or transporting the contraband goods, and where the handling and transporting take place entirely outside the country where the trafficker resides or carries on his business, it is in most cases impossible to touch him, even though his complicity is established.

Governments are being asked to legislate in such a way as to make participation in the traffic illegal, even when the various acts constituting the offense have been committed in different countries. It is proposed that such offenses should be included as extradition crimes in any extradition treaties concluded between parties to the convention.

Kemal Husnu Bey, the Turkish representative, told the committee that his Government, while attempting to suppress the poppy production, had tried to replace this industry by sugar production. It had established sugar factories and granted sufficient credit to farmers to permit them to start cultivating beets.

The new narcotics convention places the antiopium activities of the League of Nations on a firmer foundation than ever before.

Mission Yacht Sails For British Columbia

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A new 70-foot motor mission yacht—the John Antle, named after its parson skipper—sailed from here recently for its work in the maize of islands and coastal bays of British Columbia.

For nearly 30 years the Rev. John Antle has been carrying on much the same work as Sir Wilfred Grenfell in Labrador. He and his staff of workers are known as the Columbia Coast Mission, and they have saved thousands of lives and have brought religion and comfort to the scattered population of loggers, lumber and fishermen who live on the coast and islands.

Interior Decoration and Antiques

French Summer Furnishings

Paris
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUMMER brings not only sun-warmed strawberries, straw hats, and welcome sea breezes, but, to those who are in "city pent," the natural desire to capture a little, at least, of the essence of these delights. If one has a country house with a garden, this is easy enough, but even if one has only a balcony or a window there are still possible variations of surroundings available to them.

To begin, then, with the balconyless people who are at home only in the evenings. An aquarium window box, made of plate glass with chromium bindings and a top of small chromium bars, fitted to the inner window ledge and lit during the day by sunshine and at night by electric bulbs hidden under the opaque glass bottom, can be a pleasant and cool appearing sight. It is additionally so if inhabited by sufficiently exotic pink and blue fish with flowing black tails and containing the necessary and usually decorative plants. For the window ledge there are also little shallow boxes made of unglazed earthenware. They are filled with red pebbles and planted with many kinds of tiny cactus.

Two bird-cages, shown at this year's Salon des Artistes Décorateurs in Paris, are attractive. They are both made of glass and are open at the top except for small chromium bars. One cage hangs against the wall, no fixture of any kind showing; in shape it is semicircular, the flat side made of mirror, the rounded wall of glass. The perches are small chromium bars. Two pale blue parroquets hopping about inside appeared quite happy. In the other cage several brightly-colored birds hopped from perch to perch, and apparently in their midst swam some equally gayly-colored fish. One had to look closely to discover inside the cage the glass tower from the world of air. This tower was, of course, open at the top.

Blue-black opalized glass balls holding delicate trailing plants and hung on varying lengths of thickish, white, plaited string, add moons and a garden feeling to a city window, as they glow against night sky. Although they recall the glass "witch balls" in New England, they are different and have something more of Arabian Nights about them. At the salon they were seen hanging by a hand-woven terrace hammock of aloes and jute—the kind of terrace you would like to wrap up and order sent home to your apartment.

For the city balcony or small terrace, Paris produces innumerable attractive and useful accessories. Besides the comfortable long chairs of cream plaited straw and scarlet metal frames, there are tiny two-tiered glass "guéridons" whose center rod, top handle and three legged base are of the same scarlet metal. These little tables take up the least possible space, yet easily hold a cup and saucer, or a glass, a box or two and a book, and are easy to lift about. Light meals served on the balcony appear even more delightful if brought out on palest geranium, or chalk-pink composition trays. This is especially true when this very pleasing color forms in earthernware the solid base of a table and stools whose tops are creamy plaited straw.

Pottery dishes of many shapes and shades are to be found. Contrasting in color with table and chairs, they cannot fail to be pleasing. With scarlet chairs and table top, for example, shell pink or black pottery looks well; with turquoise stools and table, scarlet or back dishes are effective. Mix them round the other way and the effect is still pleasing.

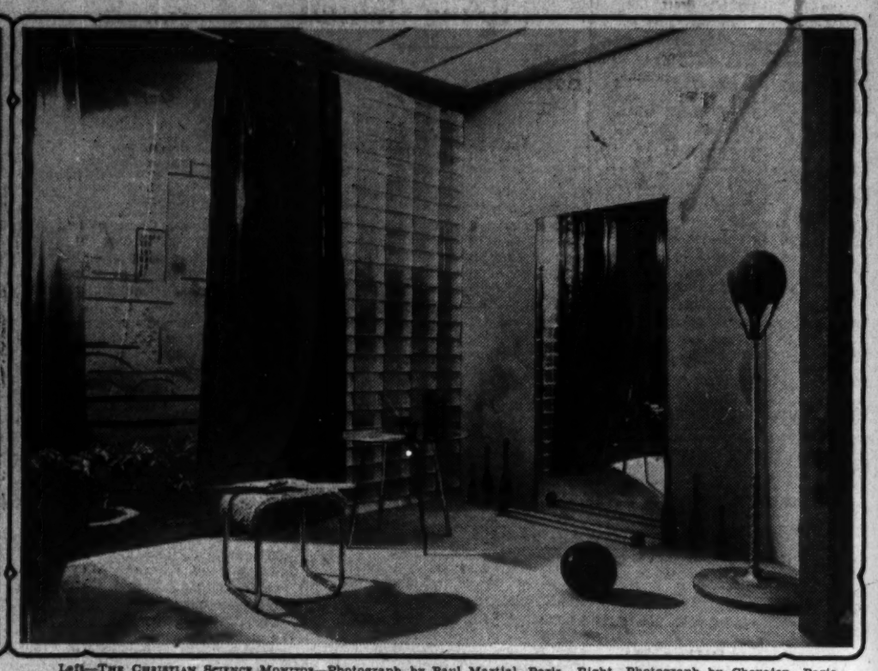
* * *

When the balcony grows into a terrace, big tiles of natural flowerpot color make a suitable floor, with hand-knotted cotton or wool rugs. And if one likes lots of animals about, whole menageries in earthenware and enamel may be had; goats, little buffaloes grazing and donkeys with market baskets. A huge—really huge—pottery platter, with an Indian design across it, if filled with peaches and lemons, or whatever fruit is in season, is sure to win approval. If the platter is so large, it will look very well on the terrace floor. The regulation Ali Baba jars of natural earthenware, about a foot high, usually look very much at home on the terrace edge, or anywhere else for that matter, and make good holders for tall summer flowers. A row of flower pots enameled black and filled with marigolds or zinnias or enameled lemon yellow for bright pink flowers—these are also acceptable wherever they stand.

If the terrace has a roof awning this can greatly add to the summery effect. One terrace at the salon, designed for a city apartment, had a powder-blue linoleum floor, white stucco balustrade with box border on top, blue metal chairs with white canvas seats, blue metal and glass tables, and one enormous awning of blue and white, in stripes about a foot and a half wide.

For a hot climate, the "Corner of a Drawing Room" seen at the salon, done in cream white by Jacques Adnet for La Compagnie des Artistes Françaises, was very pleasing, except for the choice of ornaments over the commode. The floor was darkish, of cream stone squares, the walls painted cream white, the chimney overmantel decorated with horizontal corrugations the color of the walls. On one side of the mantel stood an enormous rooster, of blackish pewter, from some early century and by an unknown artist. The hearth was beautifully ornamented with andirons of black iron and huge crystal balls upon chromium bases. The armchair was covered in cream colored goat-skin and the commode was covered with creamy goat-skin, and decorated with flat narrow bands of chromium.

B. E. B.



Left—The Christian Science Monitor—Photograph by Paul Martial, Paris. Right—Photograph by Chevojon, Paris.

At the Decorators' Salon held recently in Paris, many modifications of conventional furniture forms were displayed. Two of these groups are pictured here: at the left, a combined lounge and dining room designed by Rene Prou. Glass is used for the table top, also for the entire china cabinet, giving full view of its contents. Frames of chairs, couch and table are red metal, delicately shaped. At the right a terrace corner has been outfitted with the few essentials needed for indoor athletics. This is by Michel Kamena. Apparently, modern design has a firm hold on Parisian taste.

"What Did You Think Of the Fair?"

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

AS SOON as the person you are talking with knows that you have recently come from Chicago, that question is almost sure to be asked. Sometimes their interest takes form, "Tell me all about it," which really calls for the same reply, if the first query is suitably answered.

It is hardly possible to frame in a few words a general resultant of the multitude of impressions that come from such contrasting sources as the outlines of the buildings, their color, the lighting of the whole place at night, the waters of the lagoon and of the lake itself, Chicago's public buildings and their revelations of art and science. When such material attractions have thrown with them the illuminating visions of the scientists of different nations, who for a whole week addressed sessions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the visitor's mind has received so many stimulating impacts that no brief or offhand composite of them seems possible of expression.

Most people who have not seen it may think of the Century of Progress exposition somewhat as I did before going there—as something of a medley of buildings in forms without precedent; their exteriors in contrasting and in part brilliant colors; these features accentuated at night by novel methods of lighting that add a multitude of tones to those seen in daytime. With the great lagoon a mile or so in length in the heart of this group of scattered chief structures anyone would expect strange new effects, in detail and in the large.

Superficially, a Great Spectacle

And so it was found to be, a bizarre and theatrical aspect dominating the project as a whole. It gave no impression of permanence, or that the buildings were meant to endure—that their delightful gayety in which Color with her multitude of joyful companions, was to dance indefinitely over these acres of gardens, walls and water. You do not forget that it is a passing show, set on an enormous stage and out-of-doors. It seems a matter of course that this stage setting will disappear in a few weeks as a theater's does in a few hours, leaving here bare earth and reminiscent outlines as in the other there is left a blank floor and cavernous spaces after its show is over and has moved on.

This it seems to me is one of the great achievements of those who planned the whole thing. Superficially, it is frankly spectacular, making use of every expedient that a scenic artist might employ indoors, as well as many others which the great scale and the differing conditions permitted.

Many people will view all this with the Columbian Exposition of 1893 still clear in their memories. Some of them, I am sure, will sigh as they recall those great halls and pavilions in classic style, with their lines of stately columns, their high, gray, windowed walls, the statuary in groups and single figures, the great terraced fountain in the Court of Honor, which was so wonderful as it was lighted from below at night. There I believe the walls and columns were all like gray stone, although we knew that they were made from plaster and straw, spread over a framework of wire netting.

At the Exhibits, Gayety Ceases

The transitory character of this brilliant display is quickly forgotten as the visitor goes from one building to another and becomes engrossed in the exhibits. Then is realized the profoundly important activities which are revealed here and which made up the incentive for the whole great project—to reveal the progress which the arts and sciences have made during the past 100 years. In doing this there is some looking backward for the sake of comparison, as when one of the first sleeping cars or automobiles is seen near the latest forms. But there is little of it in the Hall of Science, the Electrical Building or the Travel and Transportation Building. Everywhere there is stressed the achievements so far: in travel by air, land and water; in the uses of electricity for lighting, cooling, motive power and in a multitude of applications, most noticeably as connected with recently discovered rays to perform seeming miracles.

The nations of Europe are not generally represented here, although some of them are maintaining highly creditable displays. Smaller buildings along the Avenue of Flags show present-day freedom and individuality in architectural design. Such small buildings as that of Time, the Monitor, Italy, China, Japan, and the highly picturesque medieval Belgian village, and Sears' have distinctive character, as do hundreds of others. Some of these offer memorable juxtapositions of style when seen against the classic colonnades of the Chicago stadium as a background.

Concessionaires, Large and Small

Some of the most striking buildings are those built by private enterprise, General Motors and Chrysler Motors outstanding. The first has a monumental central tower of orange color which at night is mixed with others and here the assembly chain of the Chevrolet operates, constantly viewed from an oval gallery by hundreds. The Chrysler engineers and architects have chosen another line of action, their circular building with broadly terraced upper stories suggesting a comfortable seashore hotel or country club. Their speeding track, park-like area and their pool of fountains have little to do with manufacturing but offer much pleasure to the eye.

Hundreds of concessions for amusement and for selling line the long Midway Shows, freaks and cheap amusements are there too, grouped where those who wish may find them easily. Buses that hold 40 people on two back-to-back seats running lengthwise, stop every few seconds and cover the long distances.

Within the buildings the construction is as surprising as without and it is found that many of their high portions are merely for effect and not for use. So the triple pylons of the Government building show no evidence of occupation above the first two or three floors although they may reach to the height of fifteen.

When the Grounds Are Lighted

When night comes the whole scene takes on another aspect. Buildings are flooded with white or blue or yellow or green, that seems to come from the very walls themselves, although it may be wholly from without. Vertical lines in the everywhere windowless walls seem to be architectural accents by day. At night we discover they have concealed lights that indirectly illumine certain portions, or the whole, of a wall in one color or more. The frequent street lights are made up of clusters of horizontal tubular shape like the pipes of Pan. In the daytime we notice in landscaped areas what appear to be bird baths, with inverted bowls like Chinese coolies' hats, placed irregularly 20 feet or so apart. At night these prove to be devices that light the ground and shrubbery completely and mark each one's limit with a delicate circle. In the great basin there are fountains, but no Neptune and his horses nor an Aphrodite in her shell. Just steel and concrete drums eight feet across and two feet high, with many openings in the top for controlled jets and illumination.

Outside the fair grounds were found unexpected and important exhibits and activities that allied themselves in an essential manner with the great enterprise. The exhibition of paintings and sculpture at the Art Institute of Chicago revealed a century of progress in America's acquisition of works of art. For five years the Art Institute has been preparing for this exhibition, which groups by century and by country the work of European and American artists from the thirteenth century to the present day. Nowhere else in the world, I am told, save at the National Gallery in London, is so complete a panorama of painting spread on gallery walls. Perhaps here the collection and grouping may rank first for a visitor, rather than second, for the 800 selections are so readily and consecutively viewable. Still closer to the fair grounds, in the Field Museum of Natural History, are the famous animal groups of Akeley and the recently placed bronzes of racial types by Malvina Hoffman.

Contrasting with these permanent institutions was the transient week's meetings of scientists from this and other countries, who discussed topics which most laymen could but little understand. As these were reported, they did point to truths which we may be able to discern but very vaguely, although well enough to make this great exhibition called a Century of Progress take on a new meaning for us.

The retiring president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science said in his final address that he looked forward to new ways of extending beauty and truth. Another speaker remarked that fresh standards of beauty had been set by closer cooperation between the engineer and the artist. Professor Birkhoff of Harvard, speaking before the Mathematical Association of America, developed his theory that æsthetic appreciation is based in some degree on mathematical forms.

These expressions of some of the world's leading scientists held, it seemed to me, the clue to the exhilirating attractiveness of the outward aspects of the present exposition—The Fair, as people prefer to call it. New sights are about one everywhere there; the buildings in both outer and inner design; colors used only for color's sake or partly to set off sections of the interiors from one another; illumination that is made to serve in ways we have not known before, with effects that are a lasting delight.

Perhaps we do not quite understand just what the learned speakers meant by the words quoted, but we find a hint that is definite and happily helps to answer the question, What do you think of The Fair?

That hint is the final ingredient which crystallizes the cloudy solution in our glass. We become aware that new forms of beauty are before us here, forms that are not the freakish fancies of those wishing to startle or amuse. They seem rather the natural fruit of the engineer's science and the artist's vision, as these men have worked in sympathetic eagerness toward a single achievement.

I have said that the mass effect is theatrical, spectacular. It is more than that; a vivacious, a jubilant celebration, in which all outward appearances unite in holiday accord. Nothing like it has been seen before, and many visitors will not quickly catch its mood and tempo. Those who do catch it even but partially are likely to gain a lasting realization that a century of progress in the sciences and the industrial arts has brought with it progress and discovery in æsthetic appreciation which add further zest to pleasure in innumerable phases of beauty that surround us.

Glass, Its Nature and Meaning

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

New York

IN GLASS design of today, almost more than in any other decorative art, is the method employed a matter of personal æsthetic. The description of contemporary technics in Europe, particularly in France and Sweden, in, for instance, such a book as Guillaume Jammeau's "Modern Glass," will corroborate this assertion. Consequently the decorator has available an almost incredible variety of serviceable and ornamental types among which to choose just what a special position in a particular room needs.

The ultimate brittleness of the material gives such an impression of finality that it is difficult for the layman to picture glass in its fluid and viscous condition, when it can be rolled like dough, hollowed by an instrument, shaped in a mold and extended to a rod or tube. But so it is. After the sand and silicate lead, lime and so forth, which are the constituents, are fused in furnaces at high temperatures, the substance is liquid and sticky and in that state can be so manipulated as to achieve an almost incredible variety of forms colors and decorations.

The two methods of shaping glass which have descended to us from antiquity, with almost no changes in tools or processes, are blowing and casting. The older method and the one to which particular prestige is usually attached, is blowing. A viscous mass is gathered up out of the furnace on the end of an iron pipe and distended by the worker who blows through this pipe, forming a hollow sphere like a bubble. This blow-pipe, however, has a second function, that of a lathe, and is continually trundled in order to control the shape of the glass vessel in formation. And this shape is further modified by a tool like sugar tongs with which the blower manipulates the object. If the pipe is held vertically with bulb uppermost the bulb becomes flattened and shallow; if the bulb hangs downward, it elongates itself; if the end of the bulb is pierced and the iron held horizontally and sharply trundled, it opens out into a flattened disk.

How Blown Glass Is Made

Many tricks can be played with glass, not only in the shapes it can be persuaded to assume but also in its texture and color arrangements. For instance, when fluid glass passes quickly into a solid by exposure to a high temperature, no visible crystals are formed and there results the clear glass admired for table services. But by maintaining it for a long period at a temperature just insufficient to cause fusion, crystallization takes place so energetically that semi-opacity results. Thus are secured those alabaster effects which one sees, for instance, in some of the Steuben ware, very often set off by black rim and handles.

Bubbled textures can be produced by the addition of substances which emit, when in contact with fused glass, vapors which pass into globules. Curious runs of color can be achieved by incorporating in the molten charge such substances as the oxides of tin or arsenic, or phosphate of lime, which, because they remain in suspension, will produce odd and mysterious harmonies. Iridescence, a favorite theme in Favrile ware, results from corrosion with acid fumes; surfaces spangled with gold or platinum, from rolling hot glass on metallic leaf.

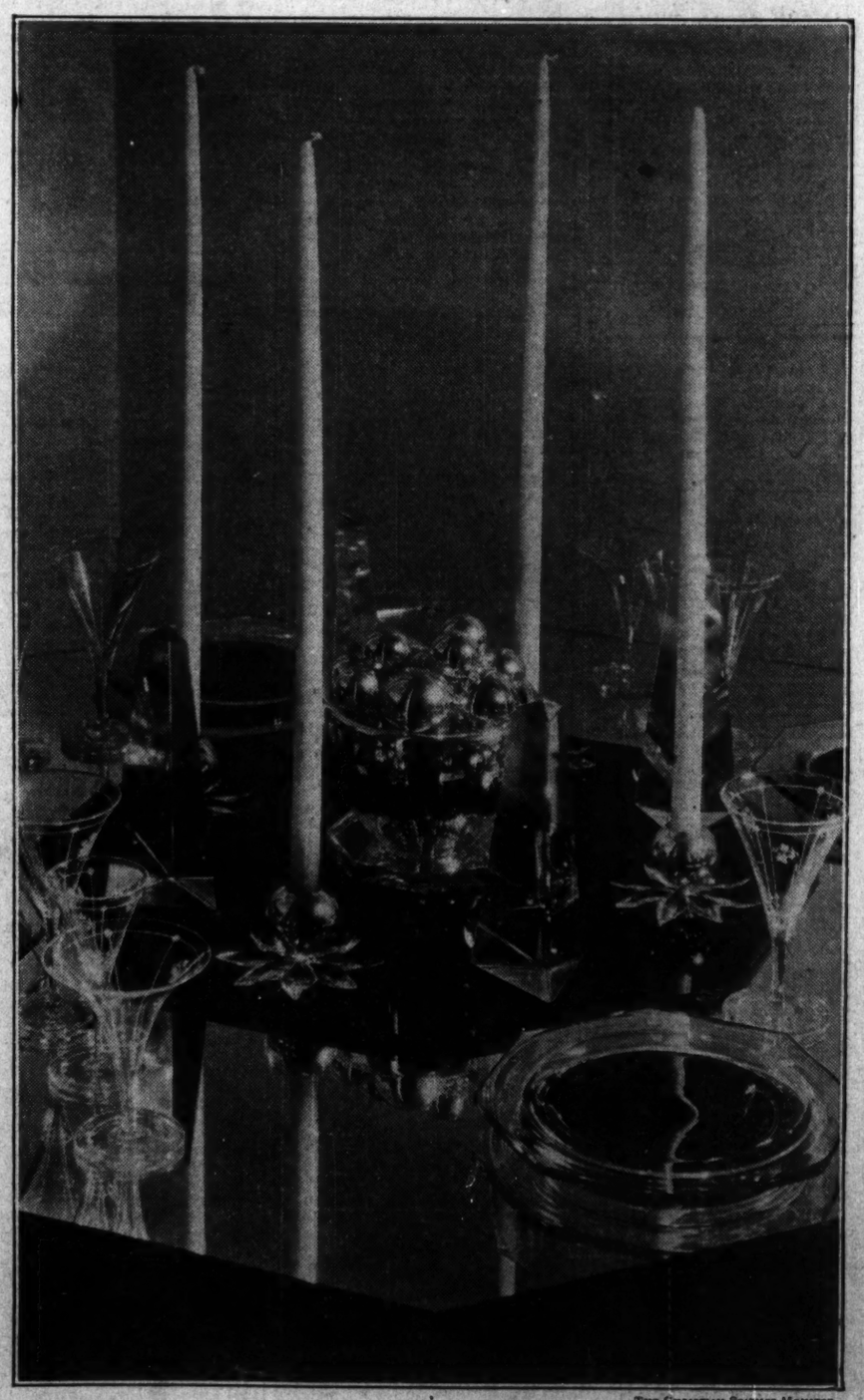
The embryonic bulb of transparent glass may be coated with a dip of colored glass or several successive dips, each of a different hue. The object blown becomes a unit, so that finally it has the fascination of superimposed, transparent tones. These can be cut through into patterns, as with cameo ware and case glass, creating sumptuous table services and incidental pieces. A particularly beautiful pattern of this type is Steuben's Poussin dinner service, showing floral forms in white against jet-black. A more informal set cuts down through Empire-blue to clear crystal, with wreaths, stars and moons. Also, colored glass can be poured upon opaque white glass and the whole pressed with heavy iron rollers, causing the colors to mix, mottle and marble.

Mr. Walter Dorwin Teague's Work

Among American designers perhaps none has a more intuitive comprehension of the nature and æsthetic function of glass than Mr. Walter Dorwin Teague, who designs for the Steuben division of the Corning Glass Works.

He may be called an industrial linguist, understanding the languages spoken by the various materials which modern life employs for service and artistic satisfaction. Glass is only one of the dialects in which he works, but when designing for it, he forces it to talk about itself, demonstrate its nature, externalize its inherent temperament. His forms express the arrested and perpetuated instant in the life of the pipe-blown bubble. The decorations take advantage of the affinity of glass for light: angles and prisms are cut into the material which are romping grounds for the shattered spectrum. With metal wheel he incises the icy surface with lines which cleave quickly and with frosty blossoms and crystal-like geometrics that suggest Jack Frost; or, with stream of sand, chafes the gleaming surface with opaque bands and sudden circles, beneath which flows the limpid stream of clear glass like brook water under a film of ice.

The essence of glass is the depth of its life. Although transparent, its fire is always at an impenetrable sounding. Moreover, the line that dominates is the line most deeply driven. One is aware not of the surface but of the thrust. We are grateful, therefore, to Mr. Teague because he cuts piercing paths for the rainbow beam to follow, for on this beam our vision is borne downward, nearer and nearer to the will'o-the-wisp lights at the ultimate Thule.



The Christian Science Monitor

With every detail of this setting, except the wax candles, made of glass, we have a striking demonstration of the wide possibilities of the material as a decorative medium. The table itself is octagonal and has a mirrored top with an oval center of black glass on which are arranged four star-shaped candleholders. Decorative triangular prisms alternate with the candles. The mirrored bowl at the center is filled with silver balls. Place plates repeat the octagonal motif of the table top and are in heavy crystal with black centers. The table and all its accessories were designed by Walter Dorwin Teague and executed by the Steuben Division of the Corning Glass Works

London Notes

By "COLLECTOR"
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE sale of the famous Stephen Winkworth collection of china in May was an unqualified success and shows again that this fascinating field of antiques has still a host of enthusiastic followers. So keen was the bidding that prices were frequently recorded well above those actually paid by Mr. Winkworth.

However, it is safe to say that not a few china connoisseurs saw their chance of a lifetime and seized it, and were able to fill in, at long last, missing gaps in their collection. One hundred pounds or more was bid for a number of apparently unpretentious pieces.

One of the outstanding prizes was a fine Ming porcelain potiche of the early sixteenth century Chenge Te period, 13½ inches high, colored in lovely blue and underglazed, the covers with a jade knob. This found a ready buyer at £350. A gem of a Lang Yao bottle-shaped vase with brilliant sang-de-boeuf glaze of the K'ang Hsi period, 16 inches high brought £230 and a pair of inverted baluster-shaped Ming vases, with decorated figures approaching the Heavenly Pavilion £210.

A rare early hot-water bowl, decorated in archaic style, with an equestrian figure of the poet Su She, Kylins and flowers, fetched £110. This is of the type known as "Chu-Ko," with a double bottom and a plug in the base, which derives its name fom the story of the Chu-Ko Liang. This general ordered his troops to spread rice over the shallow tops to make the enemy's spies deduce from bowls apparently full of rice, that rations were plentiful.

The collection of china numbering more than 600 items, with the furniture glass and clocks on the fourth day, realized the astonishing total of £19,334.

* * *

The Queen motored into Brighton recently, from a friend's house, and spent a busy two hours among the famous antique shops in the heart of the town.

Before long the Royal collector was plainly visible to bystanders outside, democratically discussing objects of art with the store-keepers.

At one shop she chose some Lilliputian Bristol glass and vases for her Doll's House, which she remarked, was already "uncomfortably full." From another, she selected a rare Regency secretaire bookcase with hidden drawers and a Georgian silver toastrack, as well as a number of similar small curios.

* * *

A number of real bargains were to be obtained at the auction of Lady Wavertree's "few things" old and new. The diamond suite of tiara, brooch and necklet, "traditionally understood to have belonged to the Empress Josephine" was knocked down to a private collector for £910.

Twenty-eight old parasols, with gold, enamel, jade and carved ivory head pieces, brought 10 guineas for the lot. A pair of charming turquoise earrings, for which the bidding opened at the possibly record low price of one shilling, was won by a happy amateur, on behalf of his young daughter, for ten shillings.

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Progress in Education

When Parents Visit Camp

Their Behavior as Important as That of the Child

By A CAMP MOTHER

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE has been much written about children's behavior in camp, but I have never seen anything on the same subject about their parents. And after three years as a camp mother, I should like to offer a few hints to prospective visiting parents.

All camps encourage parents to visit their camping sons and daughters. The day when Dad and Mother come to camp, is a highlight of the young camper's summer. This is as it should be, for the camp staff are proud of their camp, and they wish to know the parents, and cooperate with them. After all, Johnny's mother and father are the ones who know Johnny's little notions about boiled custard, or thunderstorms, or cold baths in the morning.

We had one little boy whose father and mother, when they delivered him at camp, were convinced that he could never learn to swim because he could never be induced to go into the water. It was an inherited fear, they told us. They were resigned to it, and did not want him forced to go swimming. We assured them that we never forced any child to do anything that frightened him, and that we would not require their child to join the others in the water, but that we should insist that he appear on the float in his bathing trunks at each swimming period. This was carried out with their consent, and when the boy appeared he was ignored, while the other boys ducked, splashed and struggled with strokes like young seals.

When Left to Himself

Within a few days the little-boy-afraid-of-the-water was wading in up to his knees, dabbling about with his hands. Still nobody tried to encourage him, or paid any attention to him. Soon he was squatting in the shallow water, wiggling his arms in imitation of his fellow campers who swam around him. When his parents came again to see him at the end of the month, he raced to get into his trunks at swimming period and hurried them to the dock. The peak of his summer was reached when, before his beaming and incredulous father and mother, he swam 10 or 12 feet.

Camps vary in their regulations about visiting. It is my theory that it is more desirable for a child to arrive at camp with the other campers, on the special cars which all camps send from different central points, than to be delivered at camp by his parents. To be deposited by his parents at the camp, then suddenly left by himself in the midst of youngsters who have made the trip from their homes in company with other little campers who already have established contacts, is a handicap. The beginning of camp is enough in itself for the child to have to adapt himself to.

Most camps ask the parents to refrain from visiting during the first week or two. This is to allow the child to get settled into the routine and to get over the first pangs of separation. Every child is delighted and stimulated by the sight of his parents, but there is always a little let-down, a twinge of homesickness when they leave. It takes a few hours for the youngster to recapture the camping spirit. Camps want the parents to visit at least once a season. It is good for the camp, good for the parents of the child, and good for the child himself, but too frequent visiting is correspondingly undesirable, in that it keeps the child constantly upset emotionally, and gives him a sense of divided authority.

When His Parents Let Go

We had one 7-year-old, who came to us talking baby talk. His father was distressed, but said it had been impossible to break him of the habit. Every week-end for the succeeding month either his mother or both parents, came to see how he was getting along. Before their arrival, due to the kindly correction of the councillor and the good-natured derision of his fellow campers, the baby talk would almost disappear. Then his parents would arrive for the week-end and within an hour the child would be talking baby talk again. The second month the director asked the parents to try the experiment of not visiting any more until they came to get the child at the end of camp. They agreed, and when the child went home, he talked as good boy slang as any of his fellow campers. The last thing I heard him say was, "So long, it's been a neat camp!" I do not know whether the cure was permanent, but it could have been, if the parents continued the good work at home of not treating him like a baby, or allowing him to consider himself one.

Camp schedules are carefully prepared, and routine is essential for the children. When parents plan to visit, they should try to cooperate with the camp in this respect. If they find it convenient to arrive right after luncheon, they should remember that the hour after luncheon is rest hour. If he rushes out to see them, not only his own time of relaxation is broken, but all his cabin mates are disturbed.

The Best Time to Visit

The best time to visit a camp is not earlier than 10 in the morning when the regular camp duties are finished, and about three in the afternoon when the rest period is over. After the parents get there and the first greetings are over, they should allow the child to go right on with his regular activities and should be content to accompany him and let him show them how well he is getting along. Mothers who want their child to be excused from baseball or workshop to take them rowing, or to go in swimming to show off their new strokes when the other children are not going in, are disturbing camp routine and working to the disadvantage of their child.

Some parents are disappointed when their child does not rush over to kiss them upon their arrival. One little boy almost reduced his mother to tears because, as her car stopped beside his cabin, he turned his back on her and went into an elaborate series of "cartwheels." She soon realized however, that he was merely "strutting his stuff." He was attempting to kill two birds with one stone, to impress his playmates with his man-of-the-world indifference to his parents at the same time that he impressed his parents with his skill at cartwheels. Children, especially boys, are very reticent about showing any emotion before their contemporaries whose ridicule they fear. Your child would probably prefer to shake hands with you as man to man before the admiring crowd who gather to see his wonderful parents, and then to sneak into his cabin alone with you to give you in privacy the hug and kiss he has been aching to deliver.

Criticism in Proper Place

Parents have every right to inspect the camp to which they sent their child, and their criticisms, as well as their suggestions, are helpful to the camp staff. It is unwise, however, for parents to make their criticisms to the child, or in his presence, as this fosters discontent and clouds the child's summer. In camp, activities have to be planned for the group as a whole. One child should not receive more than his share of attention, as nothing is more quickly sensed and resented among the children than partiality. Every child is an individual to the camp staff and is studied and cared for as such, but he is an individual with the same rights and privileges as the rest of the campers, no more, no less.

When visiting camp, make yourselves parents whose visits are welcomed by the camp staff as much as by your own child. This does not mean that you should declare everything perfect. After all, any institution, like any individual, has its faults, but you may rest assured that the camp staff want to please you, and do their best for your child, for the success of a camp depends upon satisfied parents and campers. The day of your visit should be a day of rejoicing for everyone, and the director should not be heard to mutter as the last parent departs, "I'd like to run a camp for nothing but orphans!"

Courtesy of Camp Passaconaway to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Camp Directors and Councillors Are "Parents With Large Families"

The Parent

Camp Regulations at Home

Somerville, Mass.

Dear Parents:

I am grateful for the many helpful suggestions I have received from the Parent column.

Last year I worked with girls at camp. This year I am working with a little daughter of my own.

One reader (Mrs. L. L. T. of Ocala, Florida) has asked for suggestions for inspiring children to be more neat in the care of their rooms. Has she ever tried "pretending" that the children were spending their summer at camp? After their "duties" for the early morning are finished, the next 20 minutes could be spent tidying their rooms, each being responsible for his or her own room or part of a room. After that mother could "inspect" them, announcing their rating or listing it on a bulletin board. Better yet, the children could take turns being inspectors. Which room was cleaned best and which kept neatest during the day should both be considered. Some days mother should peek into the closets or drawers and remark on "how neat Jane's closet looked today." I find that praise will inspire children to repeat a good deed even as it does adults. If John's shoes are out of place, instead of mentioning that, say that Jane's shoes were very neatly arranged, for example.

My Nancy is six months old and I am endeavoring to begin habits which can be continued. Crying has never been encouraged; we have tried to teach her to smile instead. When she runs into the side of her playpen she looks up to a smiling face and smiles. The exercise which it is said children get by crying, she has always procured by trying to talk. I always say her prayers each night and she appears to listen quietly, also we read our Bible lesson each morning. It will be so nice when she can attend Sunday school. We are looking forward to that time. (Mrs.) T. P. M.

* * *

To Help Them Lead Useful Lives

Regina, Sask., Can.

Dear Friends:

I have often thought of writing to this delightful column, but I had the feeling that we were so far behind the ideals voiced in the letters. However, our aims are good and we are learning as we go. A note regarding the need of letters brought me to the point.

This year our eleven-year-old has stood ninth in her grade instead of second, a place she held almost all last year. We have not goaded, nor scolded, even when her marks were very low, merely confessed to a little disappointment, which she shared, and we spoke encouragingly. During the last three months of school conduct and application to work went up in her report, and consequently she has climbed to sixth place, which occasioned rejoicings.

During the months when the street lights come on not later than half-past eight, the children are expected to come in without being called as soon as the lights come on. One evening the two boys, aged five and eight years, busily playing, neglected to do so, and stayed until it was getting very dusky—a good half-hour overtime. Their failure was called to their attention, and they were told that on the next night they would have to play in the house after supper. That was a most effective punishment, and the offense has not been repeated. Within five minutes after the lights came on they would put their tricycles or wagons on the verandah and come bursting in.

Children brought up with their own little duties and responsibilities rather than too much supervision seem to grow up self-reliant, courageous, disciplined. I have always tried to avoid talking down to children. They are so ready to detect it and its seeming insincerity, whereas, if we treat them as people with a right to express their own opinions (in a proper place and manner, of course) with the right to be treated politely and to treat others so, they are less likely to grow up behind a wall of reserve. One day these little people will be grown up, and, as men and women, will pass judgment on their upbringing, and I want them to feel it was not unnecessarily strict, nor enervatingly soft. Children like to do difficult things, and it is foolish to imagine they will love us more for making everything easy for them. We should not deprive them of the joyous sense of conquest. After all, we are not working for perfect docility and the avoidance of trouble, but to help them to lead useful, happy lives, both now and when they are older.

We are glad of all helps, and all the friendly letters in the Parent column of our much-loved paper.

(Mrs.) W. O.

Thank you, Mrs. O. We find that each letter has a word needed by someone. No one need feel she has too little to contribute.—Editors.

Governing Sound of Letter C

Our Living Language Series—21

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

REVIEW the lessons giving the reflected *c-i-y* principle. Give 10 examples of long-vowel words, with the long-vowel sound achieved through the reflection of *c*; write 10 derivatives in which *i* reflects; write 10 derivatives in which the reflection of *i* is prevented.

Learn that *e*, *i*, or *y* may also reflect upon the consonant *c* to change its sound. The consonant *c* has really no identity of its own. Alone, it makes a sound like that of *k*; or, combined with the vowels *a*, *o*, or *u*, as in *cap*, *cot*, *cud*, *c* has the sound of *k*. But in the combinations *ce*, *ci*, and *cy*, *c* has the sound of *s*.

Test this statement, from its application in the following words:

cellar	artifice	cynic	stoic	vacillate
icing	dicer	cynicism	stoicism	significant
comical	cypress	inducement	citrus	auricle
laconic	crucible	enticement	facet	ventricle
placement	orifice	nicety	dancing	magnificent
dentifrice	pacing	excerpt	clavicle	clinical
tabernacle	racer	debacle	oracular	Catholicism
tracing	miraculous	vocation	picnic	crucial

The word *picnic*, if you added *ing* without the protecting *c*, would have to be pronounced to rhyme with *icing*. But that sound would destroy the identity of the word; therefore, to keep its identity, picnic adds *k* after the final *c* in the word *picnicking*. Also, we write *picnickers*, *trafficking*, *traffickers*.

But such words as *cynicism*, *stoicism*, *Catholicism* change their pronunciation, in the derivative, through the effect of the reflected letter *i* in *ism*. (Note: Is *effect* rightly used here? Are you referring to any change in the letter *i*? No. Then *affect* cannot be used.)

Fix this change of pronunciation of the letter *c* in mind; you will refer to it often in later lessons, though few examples are given here.

The *ce-ci-cy* principle is a guide to the pronunciation of unfamiliar words: *celanese*, *acerbity*, *acidulous*.

This principle is helpful in the writing of such words as:

beneficent, magnificent, significant

Hearing the sound of *c*, you know immediately whether the ending following it is *ent* or *ant*.

Seeing the word *complacent*, you know at once that *c* is pronounced like *s*; your only concern, then, is to know whether the *a* is long and where the accent is. Webster gives long *a*, *pla* accented; you will remember the word. *Complacent* means self-satisfied; pleased with one's self; full of self-approval.

The lessons *c-i-y* are grouped in these lessons, always, in this order; from this grouping it will be easy for you to remember the diphthong *ei* when it is combined with the letter *c*. Naturally, if *e* is available, we place it nearest to *c*; (you remember that *i* was originally used as a substitute); then the form is *cei*, as in:

receive, perceive, conceive, deceive, conceit, receipt

and their derivatives in which the diphthong is kept.

The diphthong *ei* occurs in *seige* and in words that sound it as long *a*, as "in *neighbor* and *weigh*."

sleigh, neigh, veil, surveillance, inveigh, skein, veil, vein, reign

Otherwise, the diphthong is *ie*:

field, niece, siege, mien

NEXT WEEK—When Is a G Not a G?

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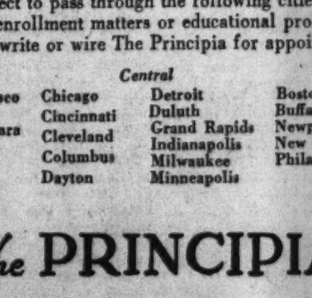

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These advertisements appear on the Progress in Education Page Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The Home Forum

Seven Days in the Week

IT IS seldom that we adults experience a pure and primitive week such as they used to have, we may suppose, in the Golden Age. Business invades our weeks in one direction and the professions parcel them out to suit their convenience. To the housewife a week is one thing, and to the sportsman quite another. And yet we can all remember those royal processions of days, each having its special character, that we knew when we were very young. Something lingers with us still of the leisure of those old Julys in which no school kept and no bell summoned and the calendar was a thing forgotten. Of such days, trooping in bands of seven, I would speak.

Perhaps we are not sufficiently grateful that we live in a land which recognizes seven days, the ideal number, in the week. How paltry and narrow the three-day week of the Muyscas in South America would seem to us, whirling by before we became aware that it had begun! And how interminable would seem that ten-day week of ancient Greece which the French tried to revive during their Revolution! The five-day period of the Malay Islands, Persia, Mexico, and contemporary Russia is convenient in several ways, no doubt, but it has for us no poetry, no tradition rooted deep in time. Seven days are just enough to render unity various and to make variety one.

The days were first grouped into weeks, it seems likely, in order to mark the regular recurrence of market-days; but in order to understand how it happened that in Europe and America precisely seven days are thus grouped together we must go back a long way in time. The ancient Egyptians recognized seven planets: Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, the Sun, Venus, Mercury, and the Moon—naming them, in the order of their distance from earth from the farthest off to the nearest. Each hour of their twenty-four-hour day was sacred to one of these—the first hour to Saturn, the second to Jupiter, and so on through the list, until the eighth hour was consecrated to Saturn again, as the fifteenth hour also was, and the twenty-second. Now, since twenty-four is not evenly divisible by seven, it followed that the first hour of each successive day would be sacred to a different planet. If the first hour of the first day was Saturn's, that of the day following would fall to the Sun, and that of the day following that would be the Moon's. The fourth day would begin with the hour of Mars, the fifth day that of Mercury, the sixth with that of Jupiter, and the seventh with that of Venus. To this rather complicated statement, we need only add the fact that the Egyptians called each day by the name of the planet with whose hour it began. Thus came our seven days, and also their names, allowing for the change in nomenclature made by the Anglo-Saxons, who substituted northern gods for those of the Greek pantheon. Instead of Mars, they chose Tiw, who was their god of war, and in the place of Mercury they put Woden—a rather different person. Thor instead of Jupiter was natural enough, and so was Frigg for Venus. The spread of the old Egyptian week throughout Christendom—if I may continue this dull recital for a moment longer—is one of the several things we owe to the Egyptian captivity of the Jews. They accepted the hebdomadal week and gave it enormous currency by their account of the Seven Days of Creation in *Genesis*. At the same time, however, they expressed their feelings about their former masters by making Saturday, with which the Egyptians began their week, the last day of all.

* * *

I begin my week with Monday, though not for any exalted or abstruse zodiacal reasons, but merely because Monday feels that way. Some persons, I know, find fault with Monday for being too "Mondayish"; but, whenever I hear anyone do so, I begin to ask myself how he or she has spent the preceding Sunday. Much depends upon what has gone before, even for the best of days. But on Monday morning I say: "Now let's make a new start. Let's forget everything about last week that will not help to make this a still better one." On Monday I make many plans; I promise myself that on Tuesday I shall write some twenty letters, that Wednesday evening will see the completion of such and such a poem, and that Thursday will be a day of vast though vague accomplishment. Friday and Saturday and Sunday are too far off to plan for in any precise detail, but I determine that they shall be great days when they arrive. And so goes Monday.

But Tuesday is more energetic, as befits a day that is named after the Teutonic god of war. On Tuesday I bustle about, I exert myself, I show myself how active I can be. Not that I wrote even one of the twenty letters I promised myself on Monday, for letters are too sedentary for the bold and striding mood of Tuesday. Letters can wait, I say, until the lean and slippered fag-end of the week. Tuesday is the time to "do things." But, somewhat unfortunately, Tuesday does not appear to be the time for thinking what things should be done. Tuesday is like the America of the "Gilded Age." Tuesday is ten o'clock in the morning. Tuesday is a good day. I like Tuesday.

And then comes the day of Woden, the giant of calm commanding power—he who fashioned the sun and moon with his fingers and taught them how to spin. On Wednesday I begin to quiet down. All this incessant activity, this aimless energizing, I say, is getting me nowhere. The thing to do is to think more and act less. And besides, I say, the week is still young. There is ample time yet to carry out into action any plan that I may finally decide upon. "Why hurry?" says Wednesday. Woden never hurried, and yet he did remarkable things. It is true that on Monday I promised myself that I should write a poem on this day—but, after all, there are far more poems in the world already than anyone has the time or wish to read, and I have already written my share of them. It is true that twenty letters, which might have been written yesterday, are still to be written some time, but not on such a good day as this Wednesday is for thinking. I like Wednesday.

* * *

On Thursday morning it begins to dawn upon me that the week is not quite so young as it once was. But still it is hale and hearty. There is no need on Thursday of getting excited and Jashing about, trying to accomplish everything in a rush. On Thursday one should keep his head. Thursday is indeed the day of Thor, who did his work with a hammer, somewhat violently at times; but then, according to the ancients, it was the day of Jove, who was calm and considerate. I prefer to be jovial, in the elder and finer sense of that excellent word. On Thursday I am serene and collected and self-contained. I look back on three good days and I look forward to three that I hope will be even better. Thus I make Thursday one of the best of them all. I like Thursday.

Friday is like September. It is the tea-time of the week. One does not feel on Friday that the week is by any means over. There is plenty of time still left for accomplishment, if so be that one wishes to put it to that use. And yet the prevailing tone of Friday is that of retrospect. Friday balances Tuesday. It is a ripe day, a day of harvest. I think it must have been on a Friday that Beethoven finished his *Pastoral Symphony* and Keats his *Ode to Autumn*. Almost all the better poems of Pierre de Ronsard, it seems to me, must have been written on Fridays. I like Friday.

And, of course, nearly everyone likes Saturday. The Egyptians thought it so good that they began their week with it, and I am acquainted with school children—yes, and even bank-clerks and college professors—who look forward to Saturday as though it were the finest day in the week. And certainly it is one of the very best. Saturday is like October. It is a golden day. What is the use of working on Saturday? The week is nearly over. On Saturday I take a long walk. I like Saturday.

Sunday is the day that the week climbs up to. How perfectly it is named! How well it lives up to its name! As for working on Sunday, there is an injunction against it, and in many states there is a law. Sunday is good for looking back upon a week well spent, and another good thing about Sunday is that it comes just before the beginning of a new week, during which one is determined to do great things. Everyone likes Sunday.

ODELL SHEPARD.

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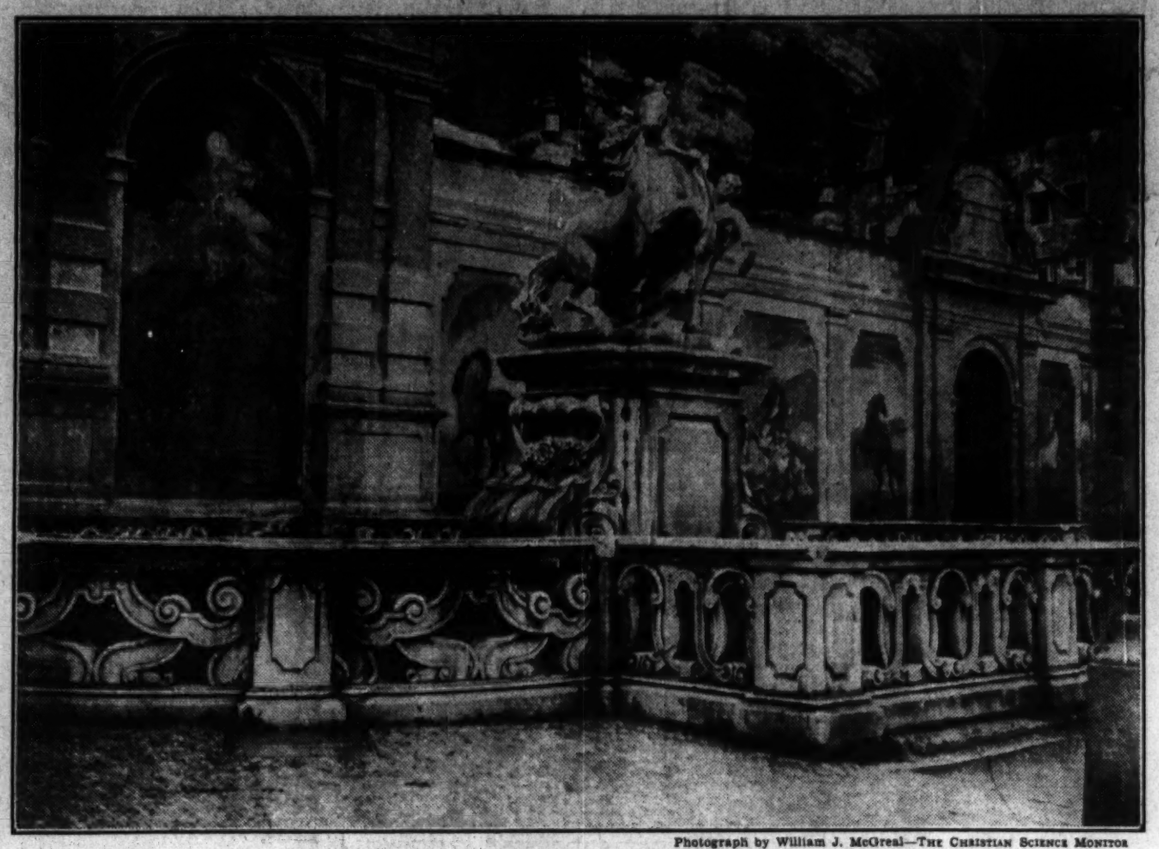

Photograph by William J. McGreal—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Pferdeschwemme, a Bathing Pool for Horses at Salzburg, Austria

We Play "Sir Patrick Spens"

We forced our toes into the crevices of the wall and peeped stealthily over the top. Two boys of eight or ten years, with two younger children, were busily engaged in building a castle. A great pile of stone had been hauled to the spot, evidently for the purpose of mending the wall, and these were serving as rich material for sport. The oldest of the company, a bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked boy in an Eton jacket and broad white collar, was obviously commander-in-chief; and the next in size, whom he called Rafe, was a laddie of eight, in kilts. These two looked as if they might be scions of the aristocracy, while Dandie and the Wrig were fat little yokels of another sort. The miniature castle must have been the work of several mornings, and was worthy of the respectful but silent admiration with which we gazed upon it; but as the last stone was placed in the tower, the master builder looked up and spied our interested eyes peering at him over the wall. We were properly abashed and ducked our heads discreetly at once, but were reassured by hearing him run rapidly toward us, calling, "Stop, if you please! Have you anything on just now,—are you busy?"

We answered that we were quite at leisure.

"Then would you mind coming in to help us play 'Sir Patrick Spens'? There aren't enough of us to do it nicely."

This confidence was touching. . . . Playing "Sir Patrick Spens" was exactly in our line, little as he suspected it.

"Come and help?" I said. "Simply delighted! Do come, Fanny dear. How can we get over the wall?"

"I'll show you the good broken place!" cried Sir Apple-Cheek; and following his directions we scrambled through, while Rafe took off his Highland bonnet ceremoniously and handed us down to earth.

"Hurrah! now it will be something like fun! Do you know 'Sir Patrick Spens'?"

"Every word of it. Don't you want us to pass an examination before you allow us in the game?"

"No," he answered gravely; "it's a great help, of course, to know it, but it isn't necessary. I keep the words in my pocket to prompt Dandie, and the Wrig can only say two lines, she's so little." (Here he produced some tattered leaves torn from a book of ballads.) "We've done it many a time, but this is a new Dunfermline Castle, and we are trying the play in a different way. Rafe is the king, and Dandie is the 'eldern knight,'—you remember him?"

"Certainly; he sat at the king's right knee."

"Yes, yes, that's the one! Then Rafe is Sir Patrick part of the time, and I the other part, because everybody likes to be him; but there's nobody left for the 'lords o' Noroway' or the sailors, and the Wrig is the only maiden to sit on the shore, and she always forgets to comb her hair and weep at the right time."

The forgetful and placid Wrig (I afterwards learned that this is a Scots word for the youngest bird in the nest) was seated on the grass, with her fat hands full of pink thyme and white wild woodruff. . . .

Dandie recited:—

"Then up an' spak an eldern knight
Sat at the King's right knee:
'Sir Patrick Spens is the best sailor
That ever sailed the sea.'"

"Now I'll write my letter," said the king, who was endeavoring to make himself comfortable in his somewhat contracted tower.

"The King has written a braid letter,
And sealed it wi' his hand;
And sent it to Sir Patrick Spens
Was walking on the strand.

"Read the letter out loud, Rafe, and then you'll remember what to do."

"'To Noroway! to Noroway!
To Noroway on the faem!
The King's daughter of Noroway,
'Tis thou maun tak' her hame!'"

—KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN, in "Penelope's Progress." (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

While in other places we can hardly avoid feeling some painful emotion in the presence of ancient buildings, even a sense of pity for them standing so lost, so forgotten, in a strange world, here the most venerable lives vividly with us today. Trustingly it throws a glance over its shoulder at the grandson, who never notices that this venerable Salzburg, leaning on him for support with the faintest imaginable pressure, is yet leading him onwards.

—Hermann Bahr

A CELTIC settlement; a Roman trading town, Juvavum by name; with its caves and catacombs, a haven for the early Christians—Salzburg has a long history. From its founding it grew rapidly into a position of power and influence, and for nearly a thousand years a succession of princes and prelates carved out their reigns in castles, churches, fortresses and—swimming baths for horses.

From a distance, Salzburg is a toy town of flat roofs and shapely spires, divided in two parts by the gray glacier waters of the Salzach flowing down to join the Inn in Bavaria, and brooded over by a fortress set high on a defiant hill. A line of white-headed mountains to the south have a protecting gesture for the town, while the Mönchsberg and the Kapuzinerberg, near at hand, hold it in their embrace. Mountain - clasped, river - washed, Salzburg's tale of a thousand years can be read in an afternoon's walk—from the days that the sands of the Salzach yielded gold, through the centuries of glorious ascendancy, to the present, when, as the birthplace of Mozart, Salzburg offers a yearly summer festival of music.

The Mönchsberg, on the left bank of the Salzach, has had much of the old town built into it, and much of the rest of the town built of rocks hewn from it. Cut into the side of the gray mountain were the stables of the princes, which have since become riding schools; near them is the Pferdeschwemme—a bathing pool for horses. It is of good size, easily able to accommodate a half dozen horses at one time, and two entrance walks slope gently down until swimming depth is reached. The back wall is of marble, inset with a series of soft-toned murals—Phaëton falling from heaven after his conceited attempt to drive the horses of the Sun; bays, blacks, grays and piebalds in states of wild equine delight. The carved balustrade is of marble. A statuesque group of a tamer and his horse—the animal almost mythical in its splendor of limb and flowing tail—is of marble.

The sands of the Salzach yield no more gold; royal horses swim no more in their marble enclosure. But Salzburg has that which will feed imagination—there, one can still see things as they were through the light of things as they are.

B. Y.

On the Canadian Prairies

Daylight revealed the flat shadelessness of the Regina prairie. Imposing in its way, but a white blaze dominated by a sun almost Indian in its intensity, utterly naked and swept by a high, hot wind. No trees shaded the little square farmhouses or gave relief to the grazing cattle. There was no relief on all the plain except the telegraph posts that marked our trail and curled like a banner of smoke to the horizon. Here, the business of harvest is got down to in grim earnest. It is a beautiful business, but that is by the way, and the dun-coloured, elevator-ramparted town of Moose Jaw strikes the right key. Yet to us it spelt shade, and for the first time since we left Cape Breton we had luncheon within doors.

As we travelled on, a line of hills rose on the horizon, hardly more than downs, but by force of contrast important. The prairie once more grew undulating, and the wheat showed copper against the purple of the higher ground. Threshing was in full swing, tiny centres of activity in the solitude of the plain. Grain carts, like deep boxes, carry the crop straight from the thresher to the railway, and you can see the clean, dark wheat lying flush with the high sides of the cart. At the elevators the C. P. R. steps in, then the freighters on the Lakes, and so to the world. Towards the farther limit of this particular area we came on another Government Demonstration Farm. Long strips of earth were differently sown, and by the roadside, at the head of each strip, was a notice giving the crop and its rotation: "Clover, wheat, corn, grass, fallow, sweet hay, wheat after corn," etc.

We climbed gradually on to a low, rolling plateau, covered with pale prairie grass, dipping to ultramarine pools. The colouring was soft and the flow of the lifting, failing lines no less beautiful than the spread of the corn belt we were leaving. Instead of the long, level shadows of the stooks patterning the earth, we found the deep shadows of the hills, and as we topped one crest, before us lay Lake Chaplin with its fringe of white alkaline deposit. The sun set early behind a bank of cloud. A great flock of sheep drove across the trail, the creatures dimly spread over a dim earth; a cowboy flashed by in pursuit of two galloping steers. Instead of the dark shapes of houses and elevators we saw the silhouettes of horses and cattle, or their shadows, grazing quietly on the hardly less dark plain. At long intervals a tiny light broke here and there through the darkness, a darkness so profound that the moon seemed to silver the air we breathed, but to leave the earth untouched. I stopped the car. The solitude lay round us in an unbroken circle. There was no other sound but the wind, blowing for hundreds of miles through the tall prairie grasses.

YVONNE FITZROY, in "A Canadian Panorama," (London Methuen.)

Sich genug freuen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EINE Frau erhielt auf die Frage, weshalb ihre Heilung in der Christlichen Wissenschaft sich verzögert habe, die Antwort, daß sie sich wohl nicht genug gefreut habe. Sie erwiderte: „Aber ich bin doch dankbar, und ich freue mich". Als sie jedoch nachher darüber nachdachte, fand sie, daß sie über das „genug" nicht so sicher war. Was heißt sich genug freuen? Ein Teil der Erklärung des Wortes „genug" in einem Wörterbuch lautet: „einen Wunsch befriedigend; Zufriedenheit gebend; hinreichend, um ein Bedürfnis zu befriedigen". Wenn wir unbefriedigt, unzufrieden, entmutigt sind, können wir wissen, daß wir uns nicht genug gefreut haben. Auf die Frage, was Genüge ist, finden wir bei Paulus die Antwort: „Seid allezeit fröhlich, . . . seid dankbar in allen Dingen". Und an die Philipper schrieb er: „Freuet euch in dem Herrn allewege! Und abermals sage ich: Freuet euch!"

Die meisten Menschen sind für die sinnfälligeren Dinge, die leiblichen Annehmlichkeiten—Gesundheit, Nahrung, Obdach, Kleidung, das Tageslicht—auch für die Gaben und Schönheiten der Natur, für Kunst, Musik, Schulen und Kirchen, für Freunde, Angehörige, Heimat und Vaterland dankbar und freuen sich darüber. Und viele lernen sich freuen, weil sie durch Vernunft und Offenbarung ein stets zunehmendes Verständnis der Nähe und Güte Gottes erlangen. Wenn aber diese äußerlichen Dinge teilweise fehlen, wenn Krankheit, Leid, Trennung, Begrenzung herrscht und wir scheinbar nichts Gutes in unserem Leben finden können, wie können wir dann die Mahnung befolgen: „Seid allezeit"—immer—„fröhlich, . . . seid dankbar in allen Dingen"?

Gebet bringt uns in Übereinstimmung mit Gott. Der geistige Sinn offenbart, daß der Mensch das Kind Gottes ist. Und wenn unser Denken von dem Wahren, dem Lieblichen und dem Guten erfüllt ist, müssen widerwärtige und begrenzende Annahmen weichen. Zu allen Zeiten und in allen Zonen haben die Christen dies einigermaßen bewiesen; und wenn sie es bewiesen, konnten sie sich freuen. Aber es blieb Mrs. Eddy vorbehalten, das allem wahren Sein zugrunde liegende göttliche Prinzip zu entdecken und auszulegen und so zu erläutern, daß alle, die willens sind, ein Verständnis davon erlangen und so „die Regel des Heilens mit wissenschaftlicher Gewißheit demonstrieren" können, wie sie in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 496) schreibt. So finden die Christlichen Wissenschafter immer Grund zur Freude.

Selbst unter den widrigsten Umständen und in den schlimmsten Lagen können wir, wenn wir ehrlich sind, etwas finden, wofür wir dankbar sein können. Wie wir uns über das Leibliche und Weltliche erheben und in der Erkenntnis wachsen, daß unser wahres Selbst die Widerspiegelung des Geistes ist, finden wir immer mehr Grund zur Freude. Auf Seite 329 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit lesen wir: „Wenn die Menschen verstehen würden, daß ihre wahre, geistige Quelle lauter Segen ist, dann würden sie danach ringen, ihre Zuflucht im Geistigen zu finden und würden Frieden haben". Sich in Trübsal freuen, mag zuerst viel Mühe kosten; wenn wir aber darin beharren, wird es uns leichter und unsere Trübsal nimmt in dem Maße ab, wie unsere Freude zunimmt.

Eine Christliche Wissenschafterin, der es sehr schwer fiel, glücklich zu sein, würde daran erinnert, daß sie als Kind Gottes Freudigkeit als ihr Geburtsrecht besitze. Daraufhin beschloß sie, jeden Tag freudig zu begrüßen. Sie konnte froher und freudiger sein, und das zwang sie, ihre Freunde mehr an diesem Gedanken teilnehmen zu lassen, was zur Folge hatte, daß Freudigkeit ihr zur Gewohnheit wurde. Als sie ihre Segnungen überblickte, hatte der Zustand, der ihr früher so viel Freudlosigkeit bereitet hatte, seine Kraft zu stören verloren, wenn er auch scheinbar unverändert war; und so fand sie, daß Freudigkeit eine Wirklichkeit ist. Trübsal, richtig betrachtet, veranlaßt das leidende Herz oft, Gott um Stärke und Ruhe zu bitten; und es findet nicht nur Stärke und Ruhe, sondern auch die Fähigkeit, sich allezeit zu freuen.

Man hört oft sagen, daß die Christlichen Wissenschafter glückliche Menschen seien. Wie könnte es auch anders sein, wo sie doch bestrebt sind, das Gute zu betonen, da sie wissen, daß es allein wirklich ist und Macht hat, und das Böse auf das kleinste Maß zurückzuführen, weil sie verstehen, daß es nur ein Anschein ist, der denen nicht schaden kann, die „unter dem Schirm des Höchsten" bleiben.

Suchen wir Glück im Äußerlichen und Weltlichen, glauben wir, es hänge von einem Menschen, Platz oder Ding ab, so erweist es sich als unsicher; aber die Freude, die man im Geist findet, ist unerschütterlich und nimmt immer zu. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 15): „Die Christen erfreuen sich stiller Schönheit und Fülle, verborgen vor der Welt, aber Gott bekannt".

Sich freuen ist erfrischend, danksagen ist gesundheitspendend. Freudige Tätigkeit schafft eine Umgebung, die immer mehr Gutes anzieht; denn wer dankbar und freudig ist, denkt klarer und arbeitet besser, was ein rechtes Gelingen verbürgt. Sich freuen bringt Heiterkeit, Lebhaftigkeit, Spannkraft und geistige Erhebung mit sich, wodurch wir über widrige Umstände siegen und „Trauern in Freude" verwandeln können.

Die Erfahrung zeigt, daß wir danach streben können, uns genug zu freuen. Es ist ein unaufhörlicher, immer weiter sich ausdehnender Vorgang. Denn je mehr wir uns freuen, desto mehr Anlaß, uns zu freuen, finden wir; und wir befolgen dadurch die Mahnung, „allezeit fröhlich" zu sein.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Rejoicing Enough

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE who questioned why her healing in Christian Science had been delayed was told that possibly she had not rejoiced enough. Her answer was, "Oh, but I am grateful; I do rejoice." On thinking it over later, however, she found she was not so sure about the "enough." What does it mean to rejoice enough? On consulting a dictionary we find that "enough" means in part "satisfying desire; giving content; adequate to meet the want." When we are dissatisfied, discontented, discouraged, we may know that we have failed to rejoice sufficiently. Questioning what is a sufficiency, we find Paul has given the answer in these words: "Rejoice evermore. . . . In every thing give thanks." Again, writing to the Philippians, he said, "Rejoice in the Lord alway: and again I say, Rejoice."

Most of us are grateful for and rejoice over the more obvious things, the creature comforts—health, food, shelter, clothing, the light of day—also for the gifts and beauties of nature; for art, music, schools and churches; for friends, family, home and country. And many of us are learning to rejoice because, through reason and revelation, we are gaining an ever increasing understanding of God's nearness and goodness. But when some of these external things are lacking; when there is sickness, sorrow, separation, limitation, and a seeming inability to find good in our experience, how then is it possible to follow the admonition, "Rejoice evermore" — always — "In every thing give thanks"?

Prayer brings us into harmony with God. Spiritual sense reveals man as the child of God. And as one's thinking is filled with the true, the lovely, and the good, discordant and limiting beliefs are ruled out. Christians of all ages and climes have in a measure proved these things, and as they proved them found it possible to rejoice. But it remained for Mrs. Eddy to discover and interpret the divine Principle underlying all true being, and to elucidate it in such a way that all who wish may gain an understanding of it, and so "demonstrate, with scientific certainty, the rule of healing," as she writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 496). In this way Christian Scientists find reason for rejoicing always.

Even in the most untoward circumstances and conditions, if we are honest, we can find something for which we can be grateful. As we rise above the physical and material and grow into the realization of true selfhood as the reflection of Spirit, we increasingly find reasons for rejoicing. On page 329 of Science and Health we read, "If men understood their real spiritual source to be all blessedness, they would struggle for recourse to the spiritual and be at peace." To rejoice in tribulation may call for much effort at first, but, persevering, we find it growing easier; and as our joy increases tribulation lessens.

A Christian Scientist was having much difficulty in finding happiness when she was reminded that, as a child of God she possessed happiness as her birthright; so she determined to greet each day with a smile. She gained more of the ability to be cheery and happy, and this necessitated her making an effort to share more of the thought with her friends, with the result that happiness became habitual. As she counted her blessings the condition which had caused so much unhappiness before, although seemingly unchanged, had lost its power to disturb, and she thus found happiness a reality. Affliction, rightly viewed, may and often does prove to be a means of turning the suffering heart to God for strength and rest; and it finds not only these, but the capacity to repoice at all times.

It is often noted that Christian Scientists are a happy people. How could it be otherwise when they endeavor to stress the good, knowing that it alone is real and has power, and minimize evil, because they understand it is but a seeming, which cannot harm those who abide "in the secret place of the most High."

When looking to the physical and material for happiness, when believing happiness to be dependent upon person, place, or thing, we find it precarious; but the joy which is found in Spirit is steadfast and ever increasing. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 15), "Christians rejoice in secret beauty and bounty, hidden from the world, but known to God."

Rejoicing refreshes. Thanksgiving is health-giving. Joyous activity creates an atmosphere which attracts more and more of good; for when one is grateful and happy he thinks more clearly, works better, and right accomplishment is assured. Rejoicing brings with it an exhilaration, an aliveness, a buoyancy and exaltation of spirit which makes it possible to triumph over adverse circumstances and turn "mourning into joy."

Experience proves that we can strive to rejoice enough. It is a continual and ever increasing process; for the more we rejoice the more occasion we find for rejoicing; and so we find ourselves obeying the injunction to "rejoice evermore."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

The Fairest

The fairest thing that men have made,
My lad, it is a Ship,
O, beautiful beyond the white,
Wild bird she would outstrip!
So beautiful, so beautiful,
A heart must leap to bless,
And after her the wake of foam
Stay white with happiness.

And fairer than all things beside,
My maid—a Violin;
Nay, aught that will give out again
The music hid within.
Or pipe or string or hollow shell
It breaks enchanted sleep,
To win awhile the fairy heart,
Of air that none may keep.

But all of you, who may not go
To sail upon the sea—
Who wait upon another's whim
For hope of melody—
Oh, bless your hunger and your thirst,
And give your spirit wings
To speed beyond a narrow door
The heart that sails and sings!

—JOSEPHINE PRESTON PEABODY, in "The Singing Leaves." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Financial Market Quotations

Stocks Irregular On Profit-Taking In Narrow Market

Net Price Changes Are Negligible—Some Specialties Up

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—Financial markets breasted sizable profit-taking waves today and emerged a trifle wet in spots.

It was a brief session of minor ups and downs in stocks and only a few specialties showed an inclination to race for higher levels. The close was somewhat irregular.

Transfers approximated 2,600,000 shares.

Notwithstanding further bright reports of business and industry throughout the country, a cautious attitude was apparent in most trading categories. The dollar, again drooped in foreign exchange markets although its recessions were not so pronounced as previously.

Grains were a bit irregular. Wheat got up around a cent a bushel, and corn prices were mixed. Cotton moved narrowly and finished with losses of 5 to 25 cents a bale.

Bonds were steady to firm.

Radio again proved the fastest share mover, turning over in blocks of 10,000 to as much as 50,000 for a final gain of about a point.

Gold mining stocks came back into popularity in response to reports the Government might permit companies to export metal to the "free" markets abroad. Homestake got up some 13 points in relatively small transactions, while McIntyre Porcupine, Alaska Juneau and Dome advanced around 2 points each.

Gains of fractions to around a point were held by General Electric, International Nickel, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, U. S. Smelting and Kennecott.

Westinghouse, Deere, Case, Bethlehem Steel, New York Central, Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Union Pacific, Delaware & Hudson and United Aircraft were off fractionally to a point or more.

Gain in Car Loadings

The carriers generally failed to reflect announcement of another substantial gain in freight car loadings for the week ended July 1, which showed a gain of nearly 30 per cent above those for the like period of 1932. The steady increase in freight traffic, however, was believed to have been discounted to some extent during the last few days when many rail stocks showed their best advances of the year.

Wall Street noted the warning issued by General Hugh S. Johnson, the industrial recovery director, that wage increases and reëmployment must catch up with production if the substantial improvement already recorded is to be maintained.

What especially inspired thought was the General's statement that "if we get too far ahead of our purchasing power, it will mean a collapse." It is hoped, however, that the speeding up of the various industrial "codes" demanded by the Administration will tend to quickly iron out many of the wrinkles now noticeable in the wage-production structure.

Bond Prices Firm

Heavy realizing in secondary issues prompted by the fast rise of the week was well taken by the bond market today, and prices ruled firm throughout the session.

In a few cases low priced rails dropped back rather sharply to correct the effects of too enthusiastic buying earlier in the week, but generally carrier loans gave a good account of themselves.

In industrial and utility divisions price swings were comparatively narrow with the main trend improved. Postal Telegraph 5s, B. F. Goodrich Co. 6½s, Lautaro Nitrate 6s, Shell Union Oil 5s and Warner Bros. 6s improved from fractions to a point.

Further advances in sterling and French francs in the foreign exchange market brought another wave of buying in the obligations of both countries, but after pushing to new high levels prices receded rather sharply under profit-taking. Most other foreign issues were steady.

U. S. Governments were slightly mixed within narrow ranges.

Chicago Grain Values Are Generally Lower

CHICAGO, July 8 (AP)—Enough rain to check buying enthusiasm led to fresh downturns in grain values early today. Many traders contended that price advances of late had been too rapid.

Opening unchanged to ½c lower, wheat afterward declined all around. Corn started unchanged to 1⅜c off, and subsequently underwent a general setback.

Opening prices were: Wheat, September, 99½@¾c; December, 1.02; May, 1.06. Corn, September, 63@63¾c; December, 67@67¼c; May, 72@72½c. Oats, July, 45c; September, 45½@¾c; December, 47½@¾c.

Market Averages

(Copyright, 1933, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS

	50 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	90 Total
July 8	99.6			
Previous day	99.5	57.6	111.9	98.1
Week ago	93.8	50.1	106.4	88.9
Month ago	85.3	43.3	102.6	81.9
Year ago	35.4	13.8	52.6	38.0
3 Years ago	154.5	116.9	209.8	158.6
6 Years ago	126.7	116.7	113.4	117.0
High (1933)	99.6	58.6	113.7	98.1
Low (1933)	83.5	43.3	91.5	83.9
High (1932)	72.3	39.8	111.0	73.9
Low (1932)	35.1	13.2	51.8	35.0
High (1931)	140.2	106.2	203.9	144.3
Low (1931)	60.0	30.8	92.8	61.3

BONDS

	20 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	60 Total
July 8				
Previous day	78.2	82.0	86.7	81.2
Week ago	73.7	78.5	85.5	79.2
Month ago	73.3	76.3	84.6	78.0
Year ago	53.9	52.3	73.6	59.9
3 Years ago	85.2	100.7	101.3	95.7
3 Years ago	92.8	107.0	100.0	99.9
High (1933)	73.2	82.0	86.7	81.2
Low (1933)	58.3	57.0	74.1	63.6
High (1932)	71.5	78.6	86.2	78.1
Low (1932)	52.2	47.4	70.9	57.5
High (1931)	90.4	108.7	101.3	98.7
Low (1931)	62.3	62.3	80.2	68.5

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Less Pressure Is Exerted Against American Dollar

LONDON, July 8 (AP)—The American dollar continued rather unsteady today but without any downward plunge such as that of yesterday, when it dropped 21 cents.

Pressure was relaxed at the opening, which at $4.67 was well below last night's level.

The rate soon advanced to around the New York close of Friday, and held about that mark until near the close of the session, when fresh selling depressed the rate to $4.74 at the close.

Gold currencies were generally firm, hardening as the day progressed, with the French franc closing at $4.96 and the Dutch guilder at 8.23¾.

PARIS, July 8 (AP)—The American dollar recovered slightly in overnight quotations, but slumped to 17.90 francs (5.58 cents to the franc) in early trading today.

The half-day market was very quiet and was dominated by an expected support of gold currencies through action of gold bloc countries meeting at the Bank of France.

The dollar yesterday touched a new low since the United States left gold, closing officially at 18.18 francs to the dollar (5.50 cents to the franc).

Dividends

Atlas Powder Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 20.

Brooklyn Gas Light Company declared a dividend of 38 cents a share, payable July 15 to stock of record July 1.

Nash Motors Company has declared a dividend of 93 cents on the capital stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 20.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg.
July	$3.30b	93.00	+ .50
October	94.00b	95.00b	+ .70
December	93.00b	94.00b	+1.00
January	93.00b	94.10	+1.10
March	93.00b	94.30	+1.30
May	93.50b	94.50	+1.50

Tone at close barely steady.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press
New York

Stocks: Irregular; most leaders move narrowly.

Bonds: Firm; secondary rails hold gains.

Curb: Irregular; specialties strong.

Foreign Exchanges: Firm; dollar again sags.

Cotton: Barely steady; pre-bureau liquidation.

Sugar: Closed.

Foreign

London: Trading on the stock exchange was fairly animated today. International issues were easier on Wall Street advices while some profit-taking appeared in industrials although the undertone was good. The market closed irregular.

Paris and Berlin closed.

Market Opinions

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The recent activity and strength in the railroad list is a natural reflection of improving traffic statistics and a noteworthy improvement in net earnings.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: We see no reason to alter the viewpoint expressed yesterday as to the likelihood of general strength continuing over the week end.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: In the next few weeks we can expect to see the earnings reports for the second quarter and the first half of 1933. The rising tide of general business during the last three months should make such earnings progressively better—in many cases sufficient to offset the results of the dull bank holiday first quarter. When such reports are available, we should expect a selective readjustment of market prices, but at least there will be more definite information on which to base market commitments.

G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., New York: After the rise we have had the turn downward will come without warning. It will possibly grow out of a lack of buying power rather than development of heavy liquidation.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: Viewing the market from a near-term standpoint, we believe higher prices will prevail.

American Brass Prices Up

American Brass Company advanced prices of brass and copper materials 1c cent a pound.

Crude Oil Prices Up to 85c Top For Best Grades

TULSA, Okla., July 8 (AP)—Conflicting views over the manner in which prices shall be increased to the $1 to $1.25 crude oil level which the Administration believes will return a fair profit to producers led to the posting in the midcontinent field of price schedules ranging from 52 cents to 85 cents top for best grades.

One school of thought, with the Continental Company of Ponca City acting as head master, announced an increase of 23 cents a barrel to 85 cents peak, effective July 6, and several firms followed quickly.

Opposition came from the major firms, Carter Oil (Standard of New Jersey) and Stanolind Crude Oil Purchasing (Standard of Indiana), which announced 10-cent increases to 62 cents for best oil.

The latter group let it be known they considered the proper way to increase prices was a little bit at intervals of 10 days or two weeks until prices reached the vicinity of $1, in order to prevent cries of protest from the consuming public.

Clearing House Statement

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits $817,189,000 (unchanged); net demand deposits (average) $40,694,000 (decrease); time deposits (average) $36,584,000 (increase); clearings week ending today $23,628,396,274; clearings week ending July 1 $3,623,894,944.

* Five days.

Cotton In Cultivation

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—Cotton in cultivation in the United States on July 1 was reported by the Department of Agriculture to total 40,798,000 acres, compared with 36,462,000 acres in cultivation a year ago and 35,839,000 acres picked last year.

London Quotations

LONDON, July 8 (AP)—Consols for money 70⅝, De Beers 6⅝ and Rand Mines 5⅝. Money was ½ per cent and discount rates—short bills ½@⅝ and three month bills ⅝@⅝ per cent.

Carloadings Up 29,406 for the Week of July 8

Increase of 145,793 Over Like Period in 1932—Distribution Expands

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—The American Railway Association announced today that car loadings of revenue freight for the week ended July 8 were 634,074 cars an increase of 29,406 over the preceding week and 145,793 over 1932.

For the first time since car loadings began to climb upward, less than car lot merchandise showed of 29,406 over the preceding week and the corresponding week last year.

Less than car lot merchandise loaded was 171,362 cars, an increase of 1460 over the preceding week and 231 cars over last year; miscellaneous freight 236,201 cars, increase 4235 and 53,805; grain and grain products 46,123, increase 7783 and 15,516; forest products 28,119, increase 386 and 12,702; ore 17,413, increase 3831 and 12,310; coal 112,302, increase 10,287 and 45,269; coke 7190, increase 1544 and 4153, and livestock 15,364, a decrease of 169 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 1707 cars over last year.

The showing of less than car lot merchandise was interpreted here as one of the most favorable indications yet shown by car loadings. This type of freight consists of small shipments made from distributing houses in all parts of the country to small merchants and is the type of freight much of which during recent years has been hauled by truck.

Railroad men say the increase indicates a wider distribution of goods than heretofore.

Record Trading In June Stocks

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 8—Trading in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange during June totaled 125,819,530 shares, a daily average trading, Saturdays included, of 4,831,520 shares.

This was the heaviest June trading in history; the previous high was 1930 when 76,892,100 shares sold, a daily average of 3,063,884.

The smallest June trading on record was made in 1914 when 3,984,730 shares sold, a daily average of 153,259.

Transactions in stocks and bonds in June, 1933, follow:

	Stocks	Bonds
Total sales	125,819,530	344,686,000
Daily average	4,831,520	13,232,692
Largest five hours	6,577,660	17,254,000
Smallest five hours	3,314,100	11,941,000

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Operations Up

YOUNGSTOWN, July 8—Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company's operations here next week will climb to the highest point in more than three years, with the Campbell Works, Sheet & Tube's chief plant in this district, operating above 80 per cent of capacity.

Tentative schedules show 10 or 12 open-hearth furnaces will be melting steel at the Campbell Works, compared with eight last Monday.

Total of active open-hearth furnaces throughout the district this week probably will be 55 or 56 of 83 at capacity.

Cotton Prices

New York
(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	10.—	10.30	10.02	10.10	—.1
October	10.49	10.52	10.20	10.30	—.1
December	10.60	10.69	10.30	10.40	—.2
January	10.61	10.70	10.37	10.47	—.2
March	10.73	10.80	10.49	10.58	—.1
May	10.81	10.90	10.73	10.78	—.1

Tone at close barely steady.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	10.06	10.30	10.02	10.09	—.13
October	10.44	10.48	10.20	10.29	—.13
December	10.54	10.62	10.45	10.49	—.21
January	10.59	10.69	10.53	10.53b	—.10
March	10.83	10.83	10.69	10.76	—.8
May	11.84	11.84	10.84	10.84	—.13

b—Bid. Tone at close barely steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	5.80	5.81	5.84	5.87—1.02	
October	5.90	5.93	5.86	5.90— .91	
December	5.90	5.96	5.90	5.95— .92	
January	5.93	5.96	5.90	5.93	
March	5.95	6.00	5.94	5.96—1.01	
May	6.00	6.03	5.97	5.99— .10	

Spots 6.13, off 23 points. Tone at close barely steady.

Incorporated Investors

In the last three months Incorporated Investors made commitments of over $3,500,000 in common stocks, with 12 new issues appearing in the June 30 portfolio.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street, Boston
Telephone Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway, New York
Barclay 8840

Established 1910
Percy G. Crocker & Co.
Member Boston Stock Exchange
Investment orders executed in all markets.
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108 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
Interest Begins
JULY 15
Write for folder "Banking by Mail"
Institution for Savings in Roxbury
2343 Washington Street, Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station

Financial: News and Comment

Seek to Develop Small Industries In Great Britain

Expansion of New Latent Enterprises Wanted by Business Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—An attempt to persuade big insurance companies to assist in the launching of small new industrial enterprises is being made by the Lancashire Industrial Development Council.

The second annual report of the council, just published here, says: "The council continues to receive from time to time some propositions concerning the establishment of small new industries and projected extensions, where the provision of finance is necessary for their realisation. . . . In the present situation the efforts of the council are confined to attempts to link up private capital with potential industrial enterprise. It is not the function of the banks to make long-term loans or take definite participation in industrial undertakings.

"The widespread banking difficulties in other countries tend to confirm the British banking view that such practice is unsound and detrimental," continues the report. "Finance and issuing houses are not attracted by cases requiring funds on too small a scale to involve a public issue or even by small issues which have no free market."

The report says it is thought that certain concerns commanding large resources might divert a small proportion of their accumulated funds to new ventures on the grounds that only by the stimulation of initiative in this way can the general economic activity of the country, from which the great financial institutions derive their opportunities of prosperity, be restored to a strong state. The council feels that a large number of small businesses could be adequately financed at little aggregate cost.

Guaranty Trust Deposits

Guaranty Trust Company of New York in its June 30 statement shows deposits of $1,097,691,195, including outstanding checks, compared with $952,543,000 on March 31, and $1,038,178,317 on Dec. 31, 1932. Capital, surplus and undivided profits on June 30 were $367,906,382, compared with $371,320,-883 on March 31, and $371,233,684 on Dec. 31, 1932, company having added $5,000,000 to its reserves by transfer from undivided profits in May, 1933.

W. B. Badger & Company

Commercial Furniture

32 Franklin Street, Boston

Republic Steel Corp. Operating Rate Rises

Chicago, July 8

ADDITION of another open-hearth furnace at the South Chicago Works of Republic Steel Corporation has brought the corporation's operating rate in this district to about 60 per cent of capacity.

Republic locally has a backlog of orders about sufficient to assure maintenance of present rate for the remainder of the month.

Two More Portland Banks Reopen For General Business

PORTLAND, Maine, July 8—Two closed banks have reopened here in the last week and a third is scheduled to open by Aug. 1. They have been closed since the general banking holiday.

More than $10,000,000 is being released to trade channels through the banks already opened.

The First National Bank of Portland has reopened as the First National Bank at Portland, and is paying to depositors of the old bank an initial dividend of 50 cents on a dollar.

The National Bank of Commerce, a new national bank, is being used as the medium for paying a 30 per cent dividend upon the deposits in two closed trust companies, the Fidelity and Casco Mercantile.

A portion of the assets of the closed Fidelity Trust Company was released to its Westbrook branch, which opened as an independent State bank, the Westbrook Trust Company.

Thomas A. Cooper, State Bank Commissioner, has granted a charter to the Casco Bank and Trust Company, a new State bank, and sponsors say it will open by Aug. 1.

Producers Announce Record Film Output

Production schedule of the motion picture industry for the 1933-34 season will be on the most extensive scale on record. The seven leading producers have released their schedules, which contemplate production of 363 feature films and over 1000 short subjects, including newsreels.

Paramount Public with 65 features heads the list.

The outstanding gain is shown by Columbia Pictures Corp., which will produce 40 features, compared with 26 in the 1932-33 season.

Universal Pictures will increase its output from 26 to 36. In addition to the bigger units, a considerable number of films will be produced by a score or more of smaller organizations.

Higher Oil Prices Soon

NEW YORK, July 8—An executive of a leading oil company states that an advance in crude oil prices in the Southwest to establish a price of about 75 cents a barrel on top gravities will be made by next Saturday. Present prices range from 38 cents on the low gravities to 83 cents a barrel on the highest.

Market Inflation Magnifies Prices To New Heights

Dollar Stabilization Expected—Pound Sterling Nears Gold Parity

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—Markets put on their inflation spectacles this week and magnified prices on most exchanges to new highs.

Assured that dollar stabilization was a future issue and that the Government intended to push vigorously its campaign for higher values, stocks, grains and leading staples hastened to match strides with the depreciation of American currency as measured by gold standards. Dollars fell to a 70-cent level in terms of moneys still tied to gold; the British pound sterling raced to within a comparatively short distance of its gold parity.

Speculation in stocks attained a huge momentum as the averages pushed to the highest point since September, 1931. Wheat and corn also bettered their top prices of the previous week's spree, although cotton was a bit more temperate. Bonds, far from acting as though they anticipated direct inflation, were strong, speculative issues being in special demand.

Business made an equally noteworthy start on the first half year. This phenomenal upturn in trade stubbornly refuses to recognize the tested rule that commerce and industry subside during the summer months, and reaches into July with undiminished vigor. Some recession is expected later by many observers, but the fact that it has not yet appeared provides a foundation for at least part of the exhuberance in speculative markets.

Most branches of trade are at peaks for 1933, while many have crossed 1932 levels and in a few comparisons are now being made with 1931. Car loadings are fairly near the latter year, and steel production, at the profitable point of 56 per cent, has almost been restored to 1930.

Second quarter income statements are still scarce, so it is impossible to measure current stock prices by the yardstick of earnings. However, it is evident that many shares are selling at a liberal discount of immediate prospects and the ratio of quotations to actual earnings is probably higher at present than in 1929.

Stock market interest switched from group to group during the week. Rails stood out sturdily in the week's dealings, and their partisans believed there was good justification for the rise. Business and earnings of the carriers have made a remarkable reversal in the last couple of months. May gross, in the aggregate, was above a year ago for the first time in four years, while the sharp reductions in operating expenses effected during the depression enabled the roads to realise an appreciation of nearly 250 per cent in net operating income. June was an even bigger month on traffic, and its reports, due later in July, are expected to make very cheerful reading.

Trade Rise No Longer Opinion, Says Review, But Definite Fact

Upturn So Rapid It Is Difficult to Give True Prospectus of Week's Developments—Wages Still Rising—Shortage in Many Lines

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 8—Changes in general business conditions are being reported with such unrelenting rapidity that a prospectus of even a week's developments is rendered difficult, as wider advances are recorded before the news can be collated, reports Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., in a survey of business during the past week. It no longer is an opinion that business is on the upgrade, it is a fact, says the agency.

Orders are being received from unexpected sources, and many for amounts unequaled in years, while unemployment is being reduced each week and is accompanied by the encouraging announcements of more firms granting pay increases, the survey continues. Allowing no pause to be occasioned in the far-reaching efforts to obtain goods by such world developments as the failure of attempts to stabilize international currencies, consumers are said to be continuing to turn their new money into articles long needed, with a decided shortage already appearing in many lines of merchandise. The buying wave now has reached such proportions that it has swept aside all the suspicion and lack of confidence so prevalent three months ago, and the weekly increase in the backlog of unfilled orders is considered unquestioned proof of the permanency of the general improvement.

Buyers Conservative

While speculative buying is not absent in current operations, wholesalers as well as retailers are placing their orders with conservatism and are reluctant to take too much on future developments. Dun & Bradstreet says. The agency holds that the success of the fall season will depend heavily on the prices at which the farmer will be able to market his crops. The recent price rises, however, in wheat, oats, and wool to pre-war averages have stimulated trade greatly in many sections, and with the purchasing power of farmers already lifted to the highest level in years definite progress toward permanent recovery appears to have been achieved.

Steel operations are nearly on a par with the 1930 rate, with heavy specifications to permit no letdown during the current month, the report adds. Carloadings, which are at a new high for the year, are estimated to be 27 per cent over the 1932 figures and only 17 per cent under the level of 1931. The production of lumber now is the largest since September, 1931, and volume of orders has had no equal since December, 1930. The expanding industrial consumption since the middle of April has forced weekly production of bituminous coal steadily upward, output now being the highest since February and nearly 30 per cent ahead of the 1932 comparative record. The fifteenth consecutive weekly rise in the Dun & Bradstreet Business Activity Barometer has brought this index up to the highest level in almost two years.

The fact that retail prices generally have not kept pace with the rising quotations in wholesale markets accounts for the retail volume lagging somewhat behind industrial progress, the review holds. While the trend of demand is steadily upward, the attitude which buyers were forced to assume during the last three years has become so fixed that, in the agency's opinion, they are unable to adjust their budgets immediately to prices, which are out of alignment with incomes, which have been slow to increase.

Department stores sales in some districts range from 20 to 25 per cent ahead of the volume for the comparative period last year, due to interest spreading from clothing and shoes to furniture, house furnishings, jewelry and the so-called non-essential items, the survey says.

Fall Buying Expanding

Although total orders were smaller this week, because of the interruption of the holiday, general wholesale trade is more buoyant than it has been in two years, the agency continues. It thinks that the question of price has lost much of its significance during the past month, as the difficulty of obtaining goods becomes the greatest concern.

While overshadowed somewhat by the attention that is being given to fall goods, reorders are reported to have kept close to the previous week's volume in dry goods, men's and women's summer clothing, millinery and shoes. While some of the cotton goods houses are willing to sell into October, believing that the rise in most lines has been sufficiently great to cover all risks, most of the large selling agencies are stated to be operating on a strictly spot basis.

Wholesale grocers report volume for the last six months above that of the same period of 1932, with the outlook far better than it was at this time a year ago, it is said. Heavy groceries, such as flour, beans, sugar, rice and lard, all have been advanced in price, and increases in other items are being made almost daily. During the past three weeks wholesale grocers have done more future business, that is, they have sold more food products for delivery next fall on the arrival of this year's crop than at any period in more than five years.

Record Shoe Operations

Aided by the avowed determination of the National Industrial Recovery Administration to eliminate the normal period of lull which appears during the summer months, industrial operations not only are being maintained at the peak level for the year, but further advances in schedules were reported this week and many plants worked right through the holiday on Tuesday. Shoe manufacturers have surpassed all records of the past few years for production at this season, most factories now operating at 60 to 75 per cent of capacity. Producers of chemicals, drugs, paper, furniture, and iron and steel report increases in orders over the total of the week preceding. Output of plate glass is averaging higher than for nearly two years, while the orders for beer bottles and other glass containers are well ahead of current production capacities. Tire manufacturers still are increasing operations, adding more employees and enlarging equipment. Motion picture studios continue to report production schedules substantially increased over last year's.

Woolen and worsted mills are reported to be continuing to operate at or near capacity, with pressure for prompt delivery unabated, particularly due to the active call for women's wear lines. Prices of raw material have been advanced, and there is said to be steady demand for wools suitable for clothing.

The rising prices of raw cotton again have resulted in the marking up of quotations of the finished material, says the survey. Gray goods advanced sharply during the week. Cotton mills now are operating at twice the 1932 rate, being on a basis of nearly 28,000,000 active spindles. It is reported that more day-and-night operations prevail than during the war-time period.

In the wool goods industry, manufacturers are said to be as much surprised as anyone else by the great volume of machinery operating under existing conditions. The rayon industry is turning out yarns to capacity, the review concludes, and will continue present schedules for this month, at least, or until government intervention will have caused some curtailment.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	July 15
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wilder Savings Bank	July 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	July 10
Brockton Savings Bank	July 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Aug. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1

Chicago Grains Advance Sharply On Crop Reports

Total Yield Now Expected to Be Lowest in Years—Cereal Values Soar

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 8—The week in grain was featured by further sensationally bullish crop reports, by advances into new high ground for all cereals, and a spectacular upturn in corn being especially notable.

The advance in corn came at a time when the other grains were under heavy pressure of realizing sales, and helped turn the speculative tide in favor of the bulls again. Late in the week wheat was over the dollar mark for every future, being the first time that July had crossed that level.

Private crop estimates for July were confirmatory of the most pessimistic crop advices, the total yield of the principal grains figuring about 1,250,000,000 bushels less than was raised last year. The average of the estimates was 819,000,000 bushels all wheat, 2,488,000,000 bushels corn, and 749,000,000 bushels oats. Rye and barley also showed a tremendous shrinkage compared with a year ago. It is expected the Government report on Monday will give further confirmation of a crop situation that is the worst in many years.

Further sensational gains in sterling exchange relative to the dollar gave further inspiration for buying as well as the discarding of the issue of stabilization at the London Conference and the belief that some agreement will be reached by the export wheat countries that will reduce acreage and provide for a fair apportionment of export business.

Temperatures were more seasonable during the week in our Northwest and in Canada, with scattered showers, but the general rains that are needed have not materialized, and the general run of reports indicated further deterioration on both sides of the line.

Importing countries of Europe have prospects of smaller crops than last year, and may be less independent. Some unfavorable reports have been received from Australia, but Argentine weather appears to have been satisfactory.

The cash wheat trade has been moderate, and primary receipts have been heavy, suggesting present prices are attractive to owners of both old and new crop wheat. The primary run has been heavy for several months, indicating country stocks may have been reduced materially.

Flour business has been active, with shipping directions coming in freely, owing presumably to a wish to have the flour in stock before the processing tax goes into effect.

Buying of corn has been predicated largely on the theory that other feed grains will be scarce and dear while the corn crop also is expected to be much smaller than last year even with favorable weather. Some of the leading longs have sold out but as in wheat and in other pits, the buying demand has been aggressive much of the time.

Refuses Utility Right to Pay Off Notes With Bonds

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 8—In the recent review by certiorari of the decision of the Public Service Commission upon the application of Staten Island Edison Corporation to issue long term bonds to refund the remaining amount of its outstanding short term notes, the majority of the Appellate Division decided against the company but handed down no opinion. While no opinion was handed down to support the decision of the majority of the court, a dissenting opinion was written as follows:

"Heffernan, J., dissents on the ground that the proposed bond issue in this case is reasonably required for refunding purposes, and that the expenditure to be refunded as a capital is distinct from an operating or income charge. The debt which petitioner owes constitutes a lawful obligation. That being so it must be paid either in cash or by refunding bonds. In my judgment the Public Service Commission has misconstrued its authority."

The officers of the company stated that in view of the dissenting opinion and the advice of counsel steps would in all probability be taken to obtain a review of the case by the Court of Appeals.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

DIVIDEND NO. 177

A quarterly dividend of $2.50 per share has been declared, payable August 1, 1933, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on July 15, 1933.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.

Boston, July 8, 1933.

The Best Security Is?

Name it, if you can—or the second best, or the third, or the tenth!

Yet thousands of investors are daily attempting such guess work.

Is it not safer, wiser, more profitable to put your funds into an investment which unites in a single offering, 72 different stocks, each of them potentially sound,—"the best security."

Write today for complete information

Massachusetts Investors Trust

Net assets as of July 6, 1933, $21,874,630

Massachusetts Distributors, Inc.
General Distributors
68 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON

The Union Trust Company of Boston

98 Devonshire Street

CHARLES F. ADAMS, *President*

Directors

PHILIP DEXTER	WILLIAM HOLWAY HILL
FREDERIC C. DUMAINE	JOHN C. RICE
ROGER AMORY	VINCENT FARNSWORTH

Statement of Condition

June 30, 1933

RESOURCES

Cash on Hand and in Banks	$1,433,808.90
U. S. Govt. Bonds	2,632,500.00
Massachusetts and Municipal Bonds	690,803.70
Other Bonds	255,987.50
Loans with Collateral	1,309,349.95
Other Loans	271,788.70
Other Assets	38,080.64
TOTAL ASSETS	$6,632,319.39

LIABILITIES

Deposits	$5,766,325.02
Capital	500,000.00
Surplus	210,000.00
Undivided Profits	44,836.80
Reserves	74,300.00
Other Liabilities	36,857.57
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$6,632,319.39

State Street Trust Company

Boston, Mass.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION

June 30, 1933

RESOURCES

Cash on Hand and in Federal Reserve Bank	$7,969,721.06	
Cash in Depositary Banks	4,880,083.78	
U. S. Government Securities	9,807,307.50	
Municipal and Other Readily Marketable Short Term Obligations	10,463,370.73	
Demand Collateral Loans to Brokers	2,322,052.23	
Loans Eligible for Rediscount with Federal Reserve Bank	3,336,000.00	
Bankers' Acceptances	3,065,588.33	$41,844,323.83
Other Demand Loans with Collateral		4,363,409.72
Loans and Discounts		14,317,058.66
Loans on Real Estate		1,065,943.23
Investments:		
Federal Reserve Bank Stock	$195,000.00	
Other Investments	929,447.67	1,124,447.67
Banking House, Vaults, Furniture and Fixtures		843,462.69
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets		225,855.94
Customers' Liability on Acceptances		894,908.59
		$64,679,410.13

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock		$3,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits		4,036,625.99
Reserves		301,113.21
Acceptances Executed or Endorsed		1,067,288.61
Deposits:		
Demand	$53,797,459.28	
Time	2,476,923.04	56,274,382.32*
		$64,679,410.13

*This figure does not include Savings Department deposits of June 30, 1933 to the amount of $5,066,498.07.

A true statement as shown by the books of the Company.

Allan Forbes

President

Member Federal Reserve System

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY

100 Franklin Street

Statement of Condition

June 30, 1933

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$ 5,943,009.92	
U. S. Government Securities	13,474,800.00	
Commonwealth of Massachusetts Bonds and Notes	705,499.20	
State and Municipal Notes and Bonds Maturing within 12 Months	4,219,276.00	
Demand Loans Secured by Collateral	3,350,586.75	$27,693,171.87
Other Collateral Loans Due within 90 Days	1,497,864.87	
Other Time Loans Secured by Collateral	457,821.59	
All Other Loans	1,100,921.76	3,056,608.22
Real Estate (Bank Building)		1,700,000.00
Other Assets		264,930.52
		$32,714,710.61

LIABILITIES

Deposits:		
Demand	$25,245,163.78	
Time	1,252,209.56	$26,497,372.34
Capital		2,000,000.00
Surplus		3,000,000.00
Undivided Profits		857,041.64
Reserves:		
Taxes and Interest	110,296.63	
General Reserve	250,000.00	360,296.63
		$32,714,710.61

Book Reviews and Literary News

Bacon the Intellect

Bacon, by Charles Williams. London: Parker. 10s.

THE prejudice with which the character of Francis Bacon has been treated by many biographers probably arises from the fact that he was the least prejudiced of men. Such lucid impartiality as his is too cold to attract the man of human loyalties; too austere not to arouse in such a man the suspicions that a man of his calculations must have been too able to be honest, too cool to be loyal. And then there is his undoubted devotion to high conceptions of justice, contrasting oddly with his adherence in practice to the middle course. Emerson, with all the nineteenth century's assumption of moral superiority, has put the common case in a nutshell in his note on Bacon's essays: "They are the portrait of an ambitious and profound calculator—a great man of the vulgar sort. Of the Upper World of man's being they speak few and faint words."

In other words, Bacon was not Shakespeare; one accepted the world and the other placed an intellectual order upon it, as Mr. Charles Williams, his latest biographer, explains. Though we may admit Bacon would have had little sympathy with Emerson's transcendentalism, no summary could have been more misleading than Emerson's, and Mr. Williams provides the salutary corrective. What limitations his work has are inevitable in a popular study of a man who, without arrogance, declared that he had taken all knowledge for his province, and whose life has never been thoroughly dealth with by modern biography. It is the defect of Mr. Williams as a novelist, highly talented though he is, that he is more interested in the daring of his ideas than in the secret recesses of his characters, and it is not surprising to find that his Bacon does not stand out foursquare on the page.

* * *

But as an exposition of Bacon, the intellect, Mr. Williams's study is brilliant, reasonable and absorbing. It is based on the thesis that when Bacon left the university he fell in love. He fell in love with the Great Instauration, the necessity for a new scientific and logical method, and with himself as the man born to bring this new revelation to the age. If it was true, as he believed, that he was a genius, he was deserving of the rank and fortune which would enable him to give it to the world. It was his belief, as both the title and the text of "The Advancement of Learning" show, that men of learning are, contrary to common prejudice, best fitted for government. And he had a right to expect high position not only on account of his birth, but also on account of his intellect. It was a case of self-interest and vocation in unusual harmony.

To this self-evident intellectual proposition life turned its least reasonable face. Left unexpectedly and at an early age without that fortune indispensable to the advancement of the Elizabethans; failing to obtain any effective patronage from his powerful uncle, Burleigh; attaching himself to Essex only to have his case marred by the impetuosity of the Favourite, Bacon lived most of his life with indifferent success in the Elizabethan Court, used by the Queen but poorly rewarded. Recognition came late. At the court of King James I he rose to the magnificence of the Chancellorship; but he was to fall as suddenly as he had risen, on a somewhat irrevelant charge of corruption, and defending the royal prerogative in an age which had gone beyond the Elizabethans and was hardening fast against it.

* * *

Of the grosser charges of corruption he is absolved. He flattered, but his flattery, as Mr. Williams points out, was the superabundance of his energy, and in an age when, owing to the lack of our modern sense of political security, flattery and grovelling were perforce the habits of everyone. None were so magnificent and none so mean as the Elizabethans. He confessed to minor corruption but the nature of his confession is not, upon examination, so damning. He may arrogantly have relied upon his friendship with the King; but then, he believed in Divine Right and had written, "for men ought not by cunning and bent observations to pierce and penetrate into the hearts of kings which the Scripture hath declared to be inscrutable." He had, as Mr. Williams points out with timely perception, stressed in defense of Essex's apology to the Queen the dual ideals of Perfection and Preservation, and one can well understand a man who has been in debt all his life stressing the necessity of security.

His conduct in the prosecution of Essex has been called treachery, but when the Royal Person and the State were threatened—and he had indeed unavailingly warned Essex of the danger of his position long before—Bacon had no other course. The manner of his prosection may have suited his interests but it was indispensable to his ideals, which were the ideals not of a common man but of an original thinker. To blame Bacon for his superlative wisdo min the matter of the management of life, for a knowledge which dismissed the atheist with the same exactitudew ith which he defined the uses of adversity, is to blame him for his quality and to put a quibble of temperament against the importance of the new direction he gave to thought—a contribution more strongly applauded on the Continent than in England. No doubt as a man he knew too much and felt too little, but it was precisely because "the Upper World of man's being" had become the subject of the vain disputation of the schoolmen that it was necessary to subdue this infatuation with Method; and as he said himself, "to ring the bell that called the wits together."

V. S. PRITCHETT.

What Poe Read

The Mind of Poe and Other Studies. By Killis Campbell. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $2.50.

THIS small volume contains seven studies on various aspects of the life, character and work of Edgar A. Poe. Four of the papers are reprinted, revised and enlarged, from learned journals; the other three appear for the first time. All are typical of their genre; that is, they display patience and perseverance in the assembling of material and orderliness in its setting out, rather than any distinguished critical acumen or profundity of treatment. The essay from which the book takes its title might have been expected to be a psychological inquiry into the strange mentality of the author of "The Fall of the House of Usher"; but it is nothing of the sort. It is an exhaustive catalogue-like exposition of Poe's *Belesonheit*, his knowledge of foreign languages and literatures and of English literature of different periods; his acquainance with the fine arts (he took dancing lessons in London, he uses technical terms in music, he comments upon some of the famous painters and took the risk of passing judgment upon the authenticity of a supposed Titian); his knowledge of history, which seems to have been neither broad nor deep, though he kept abreast with the history of his own times. Of philosophy Mr. Campbell thinks Poe possessed little exact or systematic knowledge. Mathematics attracted him and he makes use of a good deal of superficial information about astronomy and physics. So the catalogue runs on, through religion, chemistry, botany, geology, law, and the phenomena of the natural world. More broadly, the conclusion reached is that Poe possessed to a greater degree than is generally supposed the quality of intellectual integrity, despite his intellectual limitations.

* * *

The method employed in this initial study is held to throughout the book. An inquiry into contemporary opinion of Poe leads to the conclusion that as a poet, he was not estimated at his true worth; as a storyteller, he was slow to gain recognition; as an editor and critic, he was promptly and favorably known. That he did not win a larger following in America in his life-time was due to various causes, some of them personal, which prejudiced readers against him. The celebrated and now tedious Poe-Griswold controversy is once more passed in review, the verdict reached being that Griswold performed his task as editor about as well as could have been expected, considering the lack of scholarly standards at the time, and that it was as biographer that he sinned against Poe. More fresh and interesting is Mr. Campbell's essay on "The Backgrounds of Poe," in which, among other things, it is demonstrated that stories and articles on such Poe-esque subjects as mesmerism, ballooning and voyages into remote regions recur frequently in the newspapers of the period. About half of Poe's tales have to do with, or were founded upon, contemporary happenings; but it is natural to find his closest connections with contemporary life in his critical and miscellaneous writings. In particular, Mr. Campbell in this essay relates Poe and his work to the section of the country in which he lived; for example, we find references to chivalry and the sense of honor which were—and to some extent still are—supposed to be peculiarly Southern characteristics.

The remaining essays must be passed in very brief review. There is one on self-revelation in Poe's writings, where the conclusion is just what any reader of Poe would expect. Another is on "The Origins of Poe"—not the origins of his in some ways unique and certainly strange genius, but a source-study in which indebtednesses to Byron, Moore, Coleridge, Keats, Shelley, even Wordsworth, Mrs. Browning and other poets, and for the stories to various magazines, especially Blackwood's, are indicated. Not all this material is fresh, but it is here conveniently assembled. Finally, a study of "The Poe Canon" is an account of a large number of poems attributed to him, some of them recently turned up in the files of old newspapers, some of them quite apocryphal.

In sum, these studies are accurate, exhaustive, dry, pedantic, and, as we have said, typical of their kind. They smack of the graduate seminary, better organized, more self-assured, but essentially of the same order as the reports assigned to "advanced students."

S. C. C.

Reading in Summer

OFFICERS in charge of public libraries show us unusual courtesy at this time of the year, letting us take out books in something like quantity, which we may keep until the autumn. That is a different thing, indeed, from the ordinary fortnight term of lending of a volume or two, with privilege, in certain cases, of renewal for another couple of weeks. It is a concession excused evidently, or explained, on the ground that a good many citizens, among them teachers, go away for long vacations, and accordingly have much free time in which to improve themselves.

So marked an expression of civic good will and so beneficent an act of municipal generosity must of course have its restraints and delimitations. The librarians, no doubt, entertain the view that leisure, to be of any value, should be treated seriously. At any rate, they permit borrowers, as a rule, to select for the veranda period of reading only from among the weightier items of their collections. They withhold the lighter things for the pleasure of people who remain at home.

* * *

Naturally, the person at the library desk determines what does and what does not fall into this or that category. Here comes a student asking for a text of the "Don Quixote" of Cervantes. He has weeks before him in which to brush up his Spanish and to master a classic.

But no: "Don Quixote," being fiction, is unavailable.

Look, though, at the record inside the cover. The book has been little called for in two or three years.

No matter; it's fiction.

Well, then, something from the Italian shelf. The student would like to go into the subject of the beginnings of prose writing in the modern European languages. How about Machiavelli's "Il Principe"?

That's history; and without delay, the date is stamped within, and beside it, the pencil notation: "vac."

Now, in order to get sidelight on the Renaissance—what of Balzac's "Cathérine de Médicis"?

Impossible; another novel.

True; and still, is it not also a biography?

A written request to headquarters may bring a favorable decision on that point. Better, perhaps, try.

Of more moment than anything else, the student would like to make investigation into one of the recent developments of European prose, fiction interest aside. He would like to do some reading in Conrad.

Clean out of the question. Learn, however, about the matter from Ford Madox Ford's "Joseph Conrad," which is both biography and criticism.

* * *

Biography and criticism? Surely, it's neither. The book by confession, and by assertion, too, of the author in the opening pages, is a novel.

By library interpretation, nevertheless, biography; and may be charged under the three months' rule.

Accepted, then.

And so Ford's "Joseph Conrad," in lieu of the desired original material, becomes a vacation book. But who needs to keep it around so long? Its idea can be caught in an hour; and it is a praiseworthy study, we must admit, for that reason. The secret of Conrad's style, as Ford indicates, does not reside in any special mechanism. More likely, we may infer, it inheres in Conrad's good manners. Conrad wanted us to understand him and to enjoy him, and he labored to the end that we should. His writing, veritably, is polite letters. In all conscience, Machiavelli, too, must have had some manners; and that may be why he so brilliantly survives as writer, in spite of his dreadful repute as political philosopher. Likewise, in their way, Cervantes and Balzac. So, if style is the man, an author's manners may be found, first and last, largely accountable for his style.

S. W.

Aristophanes and Peace

Aristophanes: a Study, by Gilbert Murray. New York: Oxford University Press. $2.50.

WHETHER the League of Nations has accomplished all that its authors hoped for is at least a debatable question; but at any rate it may be said to have had some share in the good work of making Sir Gilbert Murray "care for" and "understand" Aristophanes. Not that the Regius Professor makes any acknowledgment to the League, nor that we should expect him to do so. But he has been for years one of the British delegates, dedicating himself to the cause of promoting peace in an angry and turbulent and immoderate world; and now he sees in Aristophanes, more clearly and completely than in the time when he wrote his "Ancient Greek Literature," a man who in several of his most important plays employed all the resources of his genius, his intelligence, his mastery of comedy, to expose not only the cruelties but the absurdities of war, a man as devoted as anyone at Geneva to the cause of peace.

This is one of the two main themes in this admirably succinct and delicately appreciative study. The other is a defense, not altogether original (as Professor Murray would admit) nor absolutely convincing, of one of the most conspicuous characteristics of the great comic genius of ancient Athens—his occasional and sometimes more frequent than occasional obscenity. To explain this on the ground that it is a late development from much older, in fact prehistoric, religious ceremonial is to repeat what every Hellenist and folklorist knows. Even so, it is an explanation, not a defense. One wonders to what degree Aristophanes's knowledge that he was the heir of a ritualistic tradition, influenced him. Doubtless he knew it, but did he care?

After an initial chapter in which the background of the playwright is set before us with beautiful mastery, each play and the fragments or other evidence that give us some idea of the last comedies are discussed, the historical and political setting indicated, the plot summarized, the characters described, and the whole appreciated, and illustrated with translations of typical or specially important passages accomplished in the manner of which Sir Gilbert is an acknowledged master. As the book progresses there is a sense of the passage of time and we seem to see the dramatist growing older before our eyes. His reforming zeal, not only in the great matter of peace versus war but as directed against legal, social and economic abuses, is particularly stressed; and in the end we have a picture of Aristophanes not altogether in the tradition implied in the adjective Aristophanic. Just as Rabelais would not know as his own child some of the things that are cherished or dismissed as "Rabelaisian."

A final chapter looks beyond Aristophanes and his age to survey the accomplishments of Menander and the New Comedy. Not so many years ago this section of Professor Murray's book would have been a meager affair; but the discovery of papyri containing considerable remains of plays formerly believed to have been irretrievably lost has immensely added to our knowledge and Menander is no longer known only by brief quotations in later authors and by the Latin imitations of Plautus and Terence.

The expert Hellenist will find little that is absolutely new in this book, but he will be the first to acknowledge the freshness of the treatment of an old theme and the first to yield to the fascination of the delightful personality of its author. To a wider public it ought to introduce authoritatively a perennially attractive subject.

Precision in Diplomacy

Peace-Making, 1919, by Harold Nicolson. London: Constable. 18s. net.

THERE have been many books written about the Paris Conference. Some of them came out too early and are deservedly forgotten. Others were penned to expound a thesis and are therefore biased. Again, some of them are intended to be personal justifications of various participants. In addition, there are ponderous tomes which only the expert will read. The contribution of Mr. Nicolson is neither a complete narrative nor a piece of special pleading. It is an analysis of the methods adopted in 1919 and an explanation of why the Conference failed.

From this point of view it is extremely valuable. Moreover, it is extremely readable. Mr. Nicolson has a lively style; his observations are pungent and his arguments are convincing. He has chosen to write as one who was at the center of events. Though he was at the time a young official, he contributed some important chapters to the treaty, and he necessarily came into close contact with the chief delegates and saw the Conference as a whole.

* * *

He makes a clean breast of his own feelings as he entered upon his task. He believed he was helping not only to make peace but to institute a new order in Europe which would assure permanent peace. His sympathies and his dislikes are confessed. The amazingly haphazard and contradictory proceedings in an atmosphere of frivolity, earnestness, idealism, realism, highmindedness, hatred, competence, incompetence, struggle and collapse, are frankly examined. His own youthful diary is printed at the end of the book, presumably as an object lesson, but the detailed commentary which precedes it admirably sets forth the reasons of his mature disillusion.

As an example of the terrible muddle of Paris, it is revealed that for a long time the delegates did not even know whether they were framing a final treaty to be imposed on Germany, or a mere preliminary document which would be subject to discussion by the party principally concerned. This equivoque has had the most pernicious results. The treaty has never been really accepted by Germany—it was doubtful until the last moment whether any German could be found to sign it.

* * *

Like most observers, Mr. Nicolson thinks that had President Wilson stayed at home he would have been in a better position to enforce the observance of the celebrated Fourteen Points. In Paris, personally negotiating on equal terms with the plenipotentiaries—or rather on unequal terms, for he could not, like them, refer back, if necessary, to a superior authority—his feet of clay quickly became apparent. The President became obsessed with the Covenent of the League of Nations and sacrificed everything for it. The terrible secret treaties which had been entered into during the war to purchase the help of this or that nation were a stumbling block. Public feeling in the victorious countries made a decent peace all but impossible. There was no program before the Conference. There were wearisome sessions given up to interminable statement of claims. There was little coördination and an overwhelming mass of undigested details.

For my part, I am chiefly interested in Mr. Nicolson's comment on democratic diplomacy. It must be admitted that there is a strong reaction against the Conference habit. The statesmen go from capital to capital like a traveling circus, and after loud-sounding and limelit meetings they can scarcely conceal the absence of results under the poor rags of victorious bulletins. Mr. Nicolson lays it down that the essence of good diplomacy is precision; but we have been treated to a debauch of vagueness. Openness in these matters means imprecision, for since no statesman is prepared in advance to bind himself to a precise policy, each conference merely sees a renewal of aspirations. There is amateurish improvisation. Even contact between statesmen is condemned by Mr. Nicolson: it is not personal friendliness or unfriendliness—which will help international relations. Diplomacy is not the art of conversation, with its allusiveness, compromises, and high intentions; it is the art of negotiating documents in a clear and definite form.

Besides, there is a time-lag between the emotions of the masses and the thoughts of the statesmen. Those who know better are compelled to pander to the prejudices of ignorance. Diplomacy becomes an affair of sentiment—and the sentiments are those which are only suitable for elections. By the time the public has caught up with the experts it is too late to act.

Mr. Nicolson's book should be read by everyone who is interested—and who is not?—in the vital problems which now beset us.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON.

The World's Greatest 99 Days, by Ben Duffy and Harford Powell. New York and London: Harper & Brothers, price 99 cents—a compilation of newspaper headlines and cartoons—shows the impermanency of phrases fashioned under excitement and the comparative permanence of pictures similarly conceived. For startling though big type may be on publication, it is likely to become less so with time. The cartoonist's drawings, on the other hand, grow luminous, brought to view later.

State Planning in Italy

The Economic Foundations of Fascism, by Paul Einzig. London: Macmillan. 7s. 6d. net.

TOO little attention has been paid to the economic experiment conducted in Italy under the form of the Corporate State. Many visitors are impressed by certain improvements in transport, the disappearance of beggars, the drainage of the marshes and other public activities, but they have little idea of the economic system which has brought about these changes. Mr. Einzig has given the first careful account of this system as an operative principle in the economic life of Italy. To Mussolini and his officials he attributes a most remarkable achievement, the creation of a national sense of service, applicable in every field of industry to the cause of national order, increasing productivity and improved distribution of wealth. Industrial peace it achieves by prohibition of strikes and lockouts and the settlement of disputes by Labor Courts, the judges of which are chosen experts in the trades concerned. The basis of industrial order is the syndicates of employers and employed in the several occupations, linked together since 1930 in the National Council of Confederation. Though there is no formal compulsion to membership of the syndicates, the fact that a 10 per cent adherence gives a right to represent the 90 per cent of nonmembers in all bargains with employers and all public regulations, reduces opposition to a negligible quantity.

Mr. Einzig regards the Corporate State as a halfway house between laissez-faire and socialism. There is little nationalization of ordinary industry, though public works play an increasing part, not merely in finding employment but in performance of productive enterprises. Though we are told that most lines of business are left to private profit-making enterprise, it is pretty clear that what Mr. Einzig terms "public intervention" must permeate all industry and impose the State's will upon all productive operations. The regulation of wages and prices falls within the scope of this "intervention," so does the direction of the flow of new capital, whether private savings or bank credits. "If the Government considers that in a certain direction individual initiative does not adequately meet requirements, it will intervene to stimulate production in that particular branch." (P. 41).

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The Fascist system is not yet complete; it will move toward a more complete state planning and "will elaborate a method which will take advantage of the elasticity of wages and prices to pass on to the nation the full benefit obtained through any improved method of production." (P. 73.)

In a very interesting chapter on "Banking" we see how complete the interventional control of the State over the financial power-house has become.

Though Mr. Einzig believes that Fascism is likely to gain ground in civilized countries, mostly outside Europe, it is not at present a propagandist creed, but rather aims at economic national isolation. For the spirit which imposes it is essentially nationalistic.

Some readers will feel doubts both of the present success and the stability imputed by Mr. Einzig to the Fascist economy. An admittedly inert and backward population has within a few years undergone a conversion involving the attainment of industry, honesty, punctuality and a sense of public duty higher than that of any other people! Though some coercive discipline has been necessary, "the Italians have come to feel that the measures imposed upon them by dictatorship are in accordance with their own wishes." (P. 46.) Mr. Einzig evidently holds that Mussolini is a combination of prophet and practical administrator who does not make mistakes. The admirers of Lenin and of Hitler exhibit the same faith. Now it may well be true that democracy makes a poor show in electing its rulers. But can we have reasonable assurance that self-appointed autocrats, establishing and exercising their rule by force, and banning all free criticism of their methods, will be dominated by a sound sense of the public good and ensue it? We observe that Mr. Einzig obtained his information mainly from the Fascist economists and financiers whom he met during his brief visit to the "Volta" Congress. From them he learned that "the Italian nation has become disciplined beyond recognition, and that it has developed the mentality that places coöperation for the common good above selfish considerations." (VII). I wonder.

J. A. HOBSON.

Whitman Sees Lincoln

Walt Whitman and the Civil War, edited by Charles I. Glicksberg. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. $2.50.

FOR so promising a subject, these are very lean pickings indeed. The editor's purpose has been to bring together a number of Whitman manuscripts which either deal with or belong to the period of the Civil War. An enthusiasm for "Leaves of Grass" or "Democratic Vistas" will hardly suffice to carry one through the resultant agglomeration of fragments and jottings and slight newspaper contributions. One looks in vain for any important revelations of character; the good gray poet remains good and gray, though with scarcely a spark of the poet showing through. The prose is pedestrian and sometimes slovenly, the description of hospital experiences stenographic and tiresome, with occasional vivid touches of the gruesome and the pathetic.

The real value of the book lies in the material which it gathers together for future biographers. The articles dealing with Whitman's visits to hospitals early in 1862 disprove Mr. William E. Barton's contention that the poet stood aloof from the war until accidentally drawn into it by his brother's being wounded. The notes from his diary contain, among much that is trivial and worthless, observations which should furnish students and biographers with valuable details. The most interesting item of all refers to Lincoln: "Called at the President's house, on John Hay—saw Mr. Lincoln standing, talking with a gentleman, apparently a dear friend. His face & manner have an expression & are inexpressibly sweet—one hand on his friend's shoulder, the other holds his hand. I love the President personally."

If the rest of the book were up to this level of interest, one might find it more than an answer to certain minor disputed points in Whitman's life. That it isn't so is not the fault of the editor; his work has been done conscientiously and well. But the effects of the Civil War on Whitman are best looked for in his poetry; these fragments can only corroborate the essential Whitman of "Drum Taps" and "When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloomed." Their intrinsic interest is nil.

R. P.

Lanier's Foresight

Sidney Lanier: A Biographical and Critical Study, by Aubrey Harrison Starke. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1933. $5.

THE initial, and let it be firmly said, the final impression made by this book is that its immense length (500 pages) is out of all conceivable proportion to the importance of its subject. Lanier's poetry is but little read save for the two or three pieces reprinted (not so often nowadays) in anthologies. His books for boys are not read by the modern boy, and the fact that this may be a reflection on the modern boy rather than on the books is beside the point. His lectures and literary studies have been largely superseded by the work of scholars who were not mere amateurs. His more technical studies in prosody claim an occasional place in a footnote to works on the subject. His musical compositions, which Mr. Starke is the first scholar of our day to give an account of, have gone completely into the discard. His personality, though an attractive and appealing one, does not entitle him to be numbered among the greatest of his generation in America; and judged by wider criteria he is lost in the crowd.

Why, then, write of him at all? Especially why write five hundred pages? Possibly because no previous biographical and critical study is exhaustive, and the academic mind has a passion for exhaustiveness. "This," Mr. Starke can say complacently, "will not have to be done again." There is satisfaction in the thought. But there is another answer to the question. Lanier has more importance as a man than as an artist and critic. Born in the South and coming to manhood in the period of reconstruction when the temptation to be rigidly and bitterly sectional was almost universally yielded to, he refused to be sectional and set an example of a broader outlook—an outlook toward a future when the wounds of war should be healed. Again, coming of age when the threat of industrial slavery, of the dominance of the machine, of problems of costs and profits obscured higher ideals, his character and career demonstrated that it was possible to dedicate oneself to the love and creation of beauty even in the American of the later decades of the nineteenth century. There were others who thought as he did along these lines, but not many of them preserved a serenity comparable to his and some of them went down in the struggle.

Less importantly, but well emphasized by Mr. Starke, there is the fact that Lanier was a champion of artistic experimentation in an age when the hold of tradition was very strong. Some of the most interesting pages in this book contain a discussion of Lanier's prosodic theories (as set forth in "The Science of English Verse") and of the relationship between Lanier's theories and practice.

The volume includes a dozen poems not to be found in the collected edition, none it must be said of first-rate importance or impressiveness, but at all events here for those who are curious to read them. More interesting are the hitherto unpublished letters of which there are a good many. The illustrations are generous in number and attractive in subject, among them portraits, views, and facsimiles of documents and title-pages. Bibliography and index are all that the most exacting could desire. This is certainly as the publishers proclaim, the definitive work on Lanier. It will not have to be done again.

Full-Length Baudelaire

Baudelaire, by Enid Starkie. London: Gollancz. 18s. net.

MISS ENID STARKIE, lecturer in French literature at Oxford, has written what her publishers claim to be "the first reasonably complete work on Baudelaire in any language." Viewing the bulk of the book, one might be pardoned from pronouncing it "unreasonably complete." Baudelaire's career was not long, his literary output was slender; and nearly 500 large and closely printed pages seem rather a heavy weight to lay on his memory. A page at any rate would have been saved had Miss Starkie not deemed it to the point to speculate on what might have happened had Baudelaire had the happiness to be an Englishman; when he might have become a scholar of Balliol, and taken a first in Greats, and all have gone well with him.

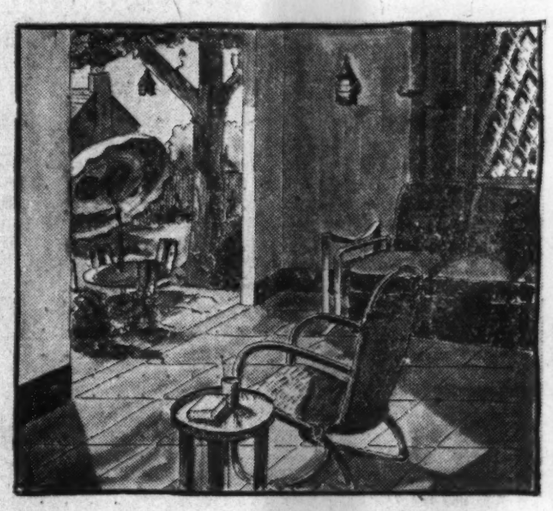
A sense of humor, in fact, to which the sense of proportion is so closely related, is not a conspicuous feature of Miss Starkie's critical equipment, and she is almost too conscientious in the exploration of elucidatory avenues.

Her estimate of the work of her predecessors in a difficult field is not high. Yet for the last 50 years or so many brilliant critics have occupied themselves with the problem of the author of "Les Fleurs du Mal." The gesture with which Miss Starkie brushes them all aside is more sweeping than convincing.

She condemns alike the romantic "legend" and the more fashionable psychoanalysis. While she yields to no one in her admiration for Baudelaire's poetry, she is anxiously concerned to rationalize the man. He was not, it is true, quite like other men, but that was because he was an unusually sensitive plant in an unusually uncongenial soil. The demonic figure of Swinburne's "Ave atque Vale," which if it be not *Wahrheit* is magnificent and unassailable *Dichtung*, has no place in Miss Starkie's reasonable pages.

Nevertheless she has written a very good book. The subject was worthy of the utmost care that could be bestowed on it. Baudelaire at the height of his achievement, was among the very great French poets. The extent of his influence can hardly yet be estimated. His exquisite care for the exact meaning of language, in protest against the careless profusion of Victor Hugo, has had effects which are hardly yet exhausted. But for him, Heredia and Laforgue and Samain perhaps Apollinaire and Cocteau would have written differently.

Nothing is better in Miss Starkie's book than the skill with which she has woven her subject's literary achievement into a narrative. She quotes nearly all the finest poems, and always *à propos*. Her revised chronology of their production is based on arguments which it would be hard to controvert. The genealogy of Baudelaire's spiritual development which she has worked out, gives meaning to a life which might otherwise be written down as an "expense of spirit in a waste of shame." The conclusion, in which she sums up the results of her investigations and meditations, is an essay in criticism of unusual distinction. A wide knowledge of French literature and social history gives substance and particularity to her background.



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Big Fascist Task To Provide Work, Hitler Declares

States' Governors Urged to Make Moderate Use of Dictatorial Power

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 7—Now that all international opposition to the "totality" of the new German state has been broken down, developments are taking place firstly in the direction of stabilization of conditions at home, and secondly in the tightening of the reins of discipline for those whose duty it now is to direct the activities of the Government.

In the matter of external affairs an endeavor is to be made to restore closer association between the Government and outside public opinion generally.

The question of stabilization was discussed by the Reich's Chancellor, Herr Adolf Hitler, last night in an address to the assembled "Reichsstatthalter" plenipotentiaries for various state administrations.

The Chancellor declared that the great despotic powers with which such officials are now endowed must be used to prevent unauthorized action of any kind. Added confidence in the stability of economic conditions can only be assured if interference with business be strictly confined to carrying out measures specifically ordered.

Herr Hitler said: "No business man may be removed if he is a good business man, even though he may not be a National Socialist." He continued: "By breathing uniformity we do not make work, and history will judge us not by the extent of our changes but by whether we produce employment for our people."

Hitlerite Candidate To Head Prussia's Protestant Churches

BERLIN July 7 (AP)—Dr. August Jaeger, as Commissioner for Protestant Churches of Prussia, appointed the Rev. Ludwig Müller head of the United Evangelical Church in Prussia (Altpreussische Union).

Dr. Müller, a National Socialist, last month appointed himself head of the German Evangelical Church Union, and has opposed the appointment of Bishop von Bodelschwingh, a non-political candidate as Evangelical Bishop of Germany.

In a statement Dr. Jaeger said reports of his sub-commissioners all testified to the great "resonance" which the state's assistance toward enabling the church to help itself has awakened among church people everywhere.

Dr. Müller's spokesman added that Dr. Jaeger and Herr Adolf Hitler, by Dr. Müller's appointment, desired to demonstrate that Dr. Müller's is the unquestioned leader in the church's reform work.

The German Christians, a National Socialist church organization, served notice on Protestant ministers that unless they joined the movement by July 15 they will not be admitted to membership.

Theological students of the University of Berlin at a demonstration in favor of a Reich church were told by National Socialist speakers that unless they join the German Christians, there is no hope of obtaining a pastorate on the completion of their studies.

A leader of the German Christian group insisted that the Reich's church must crown the Third Reich and that it must be distinctly Aryan, standing for exclusive German christianity.

Herr Hitler will form a bulwark against the Poles by industrializing the rural Province of East Prussia, it was revealed yesterday by the Königsberg newspaper, Preussische Zeitung, which gave the details of a new government East Prussian relief plan.

Only a bare announcement of the plan was made after the Chancellor had conferred with Herr Erich Koch, president of the province.

The plan calls for government help to Reich industries in the province, particularly the metal and textile industries, to settle branch factories in rural areas.

Workers will be given plots of land to till outside factory hours, thus forming a "farmer class" for thinly populated areas. The plan foreshadows a breakup of the huge bankrupt Junker estates at present financed by the Reich.

To promote culture, the Chancellor plans to raise the Königsberg University to national rank and form a national theater.

Big Tanks and Guns Sought by Japanese

GENEVA, July 7 (AP)—Japan wants bigger tanks and bigger guns than are provided in the British draft convention for the Disarmament Conference, Tokyo's delegation made known today in filing amendments.

The Japanese suggestions called for tanks of 20 tons instead of 16 tons as authorized by the British project which is the basis of discussions at the conference.

Topographical conditions in the Far East require tanks of a more extensive range and action, the Japanese document asserted. Similarly the Tokyo amendments advocate the maximum limit for land guns 155 millimeters, instead of 115 as under the British plan.

Week-End Radio Programs

Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Neil Sisters, vocal trio.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, Ernie Holst's Orchestra.
6:15 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
6:30 Reports; sport review.
6:45 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:00 Hank Keene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
7:15 Southern mountain story, sketch.
7:30 NBC, Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten.
8:00 "Over the Heather," with Sandy MacFarlane.
8:30 NBC, Stadium Concert, Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, Willem Van Hoogstraten, conductor.
10:15 NBC, "Songs of the Heart."
10:30 NBC, "Cuckoo," skit.
11:00 Reports; sport review; news.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Lady Next Door."
5:30 NBC, Lucille Peterson, soprano.
5:45 NBC, The Three Scamps.
6:00 Evening Tailer; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Reese and White, songs.
7:00 NBC, Bert Lown's Orchestra.
7:15 After Dinner Revue; popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, Songs with guitar.
7:45 NBS, Intercollegiate Regatta: crew race from Long Beach, Calif.
8:45 NBC, Antobal's Cubans.
9:15 Magazine of the Air.
9:30 NBC, "K-7"; sketch.
10:00 NBC, Saturday Night Dancing Party.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Dancing by the Sea.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor.
6:00 Announceemnts; news.
6:15 "The Motor Parade."
6:30 "The Merry-Go-Round."
6:45 Report; Hill Billy George; music.
7:00 CBS, Eton Boys, quartet.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, Casa Loma Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Long Beach collegiate rowing regatta.
8:30 CBS, Philadelphia Summer Concert, Alexander Smallens, conductor; piano soloist.
915 CBS, Ann Leaf, organ; Charles Carlile, tenor.
9:45 CBS, Memorial Service to Women National Leaders.
10:15 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS dance music.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 CBS, "Gypsy Nina."
7:30 Dance music.
8:15 Talk, "Getting the News."
8:30 Organ recital.
9:00 Local dance music.
10:00 Announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Gertrude Niesen; orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:30 Feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
6:15 Concert music programs.
7:00 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:30 Feature program.
7:45 Touraine String group.
8:00 Talk, Dr. Teyhi Haieh, Chinese lecturer.
8:15 "Song Pictures."
8:30 Local dance music.
9:00 "Evening Reveries."
9:15 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:45 Fishermen's Program.

For Sunday

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

9:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 Organ; reports.
12:15 p. m.—NBC Radio City Concert.
1:15 NBC, Palmer Ensemble.
1:30 NBC, Sabbath Reveries.
2:00 NBC, "Summer Idyll"; soloist; trio.
2:15 Perkins Boys, vocal trio.
2:30 NBC, Jan Garber's Orchestra.
3:00 NBC, National Opera Concert.
4:00 "Nimble Wits," Everett Smith.
4:15 NBC, "Symphonette," recital.
4:30 NBC, Organ recital.
5:00 NBC, "The World of Religion."
5:30 NBC, Eva Jessye Choir.
6:00 Quincy Symphony Orchestra.
6:30 Sports: "Famous Sayings."
6:45 Keene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
7:00 NBC, Harmonica Rascals.
7:15 NBC, William Hard, speaking from London.
7:30 NBC, Wisdom of the Ages, sketch.
8:00 NBC, Riesenfeld Viennese Concert.
8:30 NBC, Don Hall Trio.
8:45 NBC, Floyd Gibbons, Fair reporter.
9:00 NBC, Arthur Brisbane; Walter C. Kelly; Revelers; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Goldman Band.
10:00 "Vacationers"; orchestra.
10:15 Industrial Commission program.
10:30 NBC, Green Brothers Orchestra.
10:45 News; announcements.
11:15 NBC, Four Horsemen; quartet.
11:30 NBC, "Night Song"; organ trio.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC, dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

12:15 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
12:30 NBC, Frances Paperte; orchestra.
1:00 NBC, World Narcotic Defense Association program.
1:30 NBC, "Folks From Dixie."
2:00 NBC, Gene Arnold's Commodores.
2:15 NBC, Gruen and Hall, pianists.
2:30 NBC, Venetian Little Symphony.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, "Fiddlers Three."
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst; John Seegle.
4:30 NBC, Ground-breaking ceremony of San Francisco-Oakland bridge.
5:00 NBC, Maurice Sherman's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Saxophone Octet.
5:45 NBC, "Trio Romantique."
6:30 NBC, Pollikoff Novelty Orchestra.
7:00 NBC, Countess Albani; orchestra.
7:15 NBC, "Horse Sense Philosophy."
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Newman Orchestra; organ; sextet.
9:00 Beethoven Foundation program: sonata recital, Jean Bedetti, cellist, and Jesus Sanromá, pianist.
9:30 NBC, "American Album of Familiar Music"; soloists; duo; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Col. Louis McHenry Howe and Walter Trumbull.
10:30 NBC, "Impressions of Italy."
10:45 NBC Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Time; announcements; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon choir and organ.
12:30 p. m.—Vocal ensemble.
2:00 Negro Male Chorus.
2:15 CBS, "The Playboys," piano trio.
2:30 CBS, Address, Col. Henry Breckenridge.
2:45 CBS, "Manhattan Moods."
3:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus.
5:00 CBS, "Poet's Gold," readings.
5:15 CBS, "Bright Interlude."
5:30 Starr String Ensemble.
5:45 Organ recital.
6:00 Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
6:30 Reports; news.
6:45 "Salon Gems"; garden aids.
7:00 CBS, Vera Van; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Gaucho ensemble.
7:45 CBS, Gertrude Niesen; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Chicago variety program.
8:30 Walter Smith's Band.
9:30 Organ recital; soloist.
10:00 Rines Orchestra; Laprel Quartet.
10:30 CBS, "Rhythm Rhapsody."
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

12:00 noon—"Symphonic Album."
12:15 p. m.—String orchestra; soloists.
12:30 CBS, New World Salon Orchestra.
12:45 Italian musical programs.
1:30 CBS, Compinsky trio.
5:00 Organ recital.
5:30 CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crummit; orchestra.
6:00 Cosmopolitans, novelty trio.
6:15 Announcements; news.
6:30 CBS, Chicago Knights.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 CBS, Philadelphia Summer Concert, Alexander Smallens, conductor.
10:15 CBS, "John Henry," sketch.
10:30 Announcements; news.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Dance music.
5:45 Bella Gaffen, soloist.
6:00 Studio string ensemble.
6:15 "Song Pictures."
6:30 Touraine Ensemble.
7:00 "Variety Vendors."
7:30 Billie Williams, soprano.
8:00 Studio program.
8:30 Beacon Hill Players.
9:00 "Hits of Yesterday," songs.
9:15 Talk, "Horses and Horsemanship."
9:30 "Evening Reveries."

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
5:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild sketch.

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
5:00 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:16 a. m.—News flashes.
12:02 p. m.—Traveler news.
2:00 p. m.—Address, Acting-Mayor Joseph McGrath.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-St. Louis game, reported by Frey Hoey.

WAAB

3:01 p. m.—American news.

Nash Motors Net

Net loss of Nash Motors Company for the quarter ended May 31, 1933, was $145,469, after depreciation, taxes, etc., compared with net profit of $322,281 in like quarter of 1932. Six months' net loss was $279,609, compared with net profit of $834,308 in six months ended May 31, 1933.

Saving of Natural Landscape Beauty On Highways Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKPORT, Mass., July 8—Natural landscape beauty should not be sacrificed in building commercial highways, for this beauty is a future commercial asset, Mr. William Perry, who has been in charge of the restoration work at Williamsburg, Va., declared today at a meeting of the Society for the Preservation of the Natural Features of Essex County. The meeting was held at the Rockport Art Association.

The topic Mr. Perry discussed was: "What the Future May Learn from the Past." He pointed out that in order to catch up with the automobile demand, roads have been rushed without thought to scenic beauty, but they have increased far less rapidly than the number of cars. In building roads, he said, speed, not beauty, has been the motto, adding that beauty must be considered in order to make the fullest use of roads.

Mr. Perry added that in the past the craftsmen made beauty in everything they did, realizing its commercial value. The builder of houses, ships, furniture and clothing in olden times in Essex County realized that moderate speed and beauty were necessary assets, without which business would fail. The owners profited by beauty. The resale value of a house increased because of the beauty.

Thus, he added, the present should learn from the past that beauty is necessary in business and commerce, particularly in roads, for the United States has become a nation of sightseers and the roads must provide the scenic attractions for which they are looking.

New England Faces High Bread Price As Taxing Starts

The five-cent loaf of bread will probably pass into history within the next week when bakers of New England start writing a new chapter of prices as the result of the federal process tax on wheat.

Abolition of the 5-cent loaf and the increase in prices of other commodities in which wheat is used as an ingredient are not blamed wholly on the processing tax, bakers aver, since they had planned to raise prices anyway. In other words, the 2-cent increase in the 8-cent loaf of bread is only one-half due to the process tax, the other half being charged to the general lift in prices felt throughout business circles.

Then again, if consumers find the seven-cent and 10-cent loaves lighter, the cause is traced to the same origin.

Grocers have not yet arranged their schedules of new prices in Boston and there seems to be considerable uncertainty as to what they will be. Since June 1, the price on wheat has risen to the retailer from 83 cents a bushel to $1 a bushel and the added tax of 30 cents a bushel imposed by the Government means that the retailers must make up a difference of about 55 cents in their new schedules to consumers.

After the first tax on wholesalers and retailers to cover inventories, the process tax will then be collected from the millers, it is said, which may cause more price changes.

Peruvian Government Gets Confidence Vote

LIMA, Peru, July 7 (By U. P.)—President Benavides and his new Ministry had gained an overwhelming vote of confidence from Congress yesterday after the entire Cabinet broke all precedent by appearing before Congress and explaining the Government's program. The vote was 84 to 4.

Premier Jorge Prado, in a plea to the surprised Congress, invited the various opposing political factions in Peru to abandon personal feelings and to change them for "peace and concord so justice will be able to exercise its rights."

The Government, he declared, will reorganize national finances, endeavor to stabilize the Peruvian sol (the monetary unit), balance the national budget and try to reopen the famous San Marcos University which was closed over a year ago because of differences between the Administration and the student body.

Airway Officials Arrive For Newfoundland Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 7—Lieutenant-Colonel Shelmerdine of the British Air Ministry, Lieutenant Burchell of the Imperial Airways, Mr. A. Winslow and Major Logan of the Pan American Airways, and Maj. J. Wilson and Maj. G. Herring, representing Canada, have arrived to confer with the Newfoundland Government regarding the establishment of an international airport for regular service between Great Britain and the American continent.

It is understood that ship-to-shore mail service is the immediate object of the conference, but representatives are unwilling to discuss their mission before the conference with the Newfoundland Government. Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh are due to arrive by plane shortly, alighting on Baybulls Big Pond 18 miles south of the city.

Free Coal Distributed To English Consumers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Distribution of free ready-made-up coal fires to homes in Manchester residential areas is a novel method of advertising Lancashire coal employed by Manchester Collieries, Ltd.

The "fire" is packed in a basket ready to light by means of a fuse and covered with transparent paper, so that it may be placed in a grate and left there until it is needed without coal dust flying to other parts of the room.

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Mexican Line Starts Service on West Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., July 8—A coastwise freight service on the west coast of Mexico, with vessels flying the Mexican flag, was started July 6 by the Grace Lines of Mexico.

According to the announcement, the motorships Cauca and Calda will be put into service, the former on the southbound route between Mazatlan and Ventosa Bay, touching at Manzanillo, Acapulco and Puerto Angel. The Calda will make the Gulf of California route from Mazatlan along the west coast of the mainland, with alternate voyages touching the east coast ports of Lower California.

Mexican Survey Ordered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Gov. Melchor Ortega of the State of Guanajuato has issued orders for a detailed engineering study of the proposed site of the irrigation dam and canals to be constructed on the Silao River, near the spring of Chichimequillas, one of the important agricultural regions of the State.

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SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 23 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau, send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

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FURNITURE in good taste for every room, from homes, very cheap; new Simmons mattresses, studio beds. LLOYDS AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60 St., N. Y. C.

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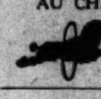

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SWITZERLAND

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(Continued)

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Daily Features

All Nature

Pickerel Weed

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL day long, and night, too, the pickerel weed stands with water up to its knees. Perhaps it looks out upon the pond lily and is thankful its chin at least is dry. Sometimes, no doubt, it wishes it had a long flexible stem that would enable it to wade out further when August dries the pond bit by bit. Then the lily looks shoreward and sees the pickerel weed as brown as a bullrush, standing high and dry on cracked, sun-baked mud.

Gone are the bright blue blossoms and rich glossy green leaves of early summer. In their stead a spike of ripening seeds is surmounted by an occasional dull flower, blooming only for a day, and scars on the scorched leaves show where sucking insects have stopped for meals.

Gone are the bees and flies that earlier in the season were hard at work cross-pollenating the flowers. Now they are at work on the plants in the fields and meadows. The slippery pickerel that hid beneath the leaves and snapped at the busy insects when they ventured too close to the water, has sought shelter elsewhere among the water-weeds of inlets and outlets.

Just why the name "pickerel weed" was assigned to this plant is hard to tell. Like many other names, it just sprang into usage and was handed down to us. Pickerel seem to like the bulrushes, sedges, and various other water weeds just as well, and in the western half of the United States and Canada there are few clumps of pickerel weed for them to swim among. Perhaps it is because of the bees and other insects which frequent the pickerel weed, that they gather here at all.

"The song of the Northern Yellow-throat seems to me to be incorrectly rendered by *witchery*, or, as some naturalists have it, *wichita*," writes Mr. H. J. S. of Wellesley, Mass. "As I hear it, it could be described only by something like *wita-che, wita-che, wita-che*."

Worth Knowing

PASSENGERS ALIGHTING AT THE RAILROAD STATION OF OVALLE, CHILE, ARE HANDED CANES AND CANDLES TO GUIDE THEM THROUGH THE TOWN'S INADEQUATELY PAVED AND LIGHTED STREETS

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: Spring house cleaning is a simple art. You just sweep and dust as usual and then put all the furniture in a new place.

Atlanta Constitution: The sticks is that region where you get strawberries that eat well instead of the kind that ship well.

New Zealand

WELLINGTON
(continued)

IN THE LEAD

for Fashion Goods
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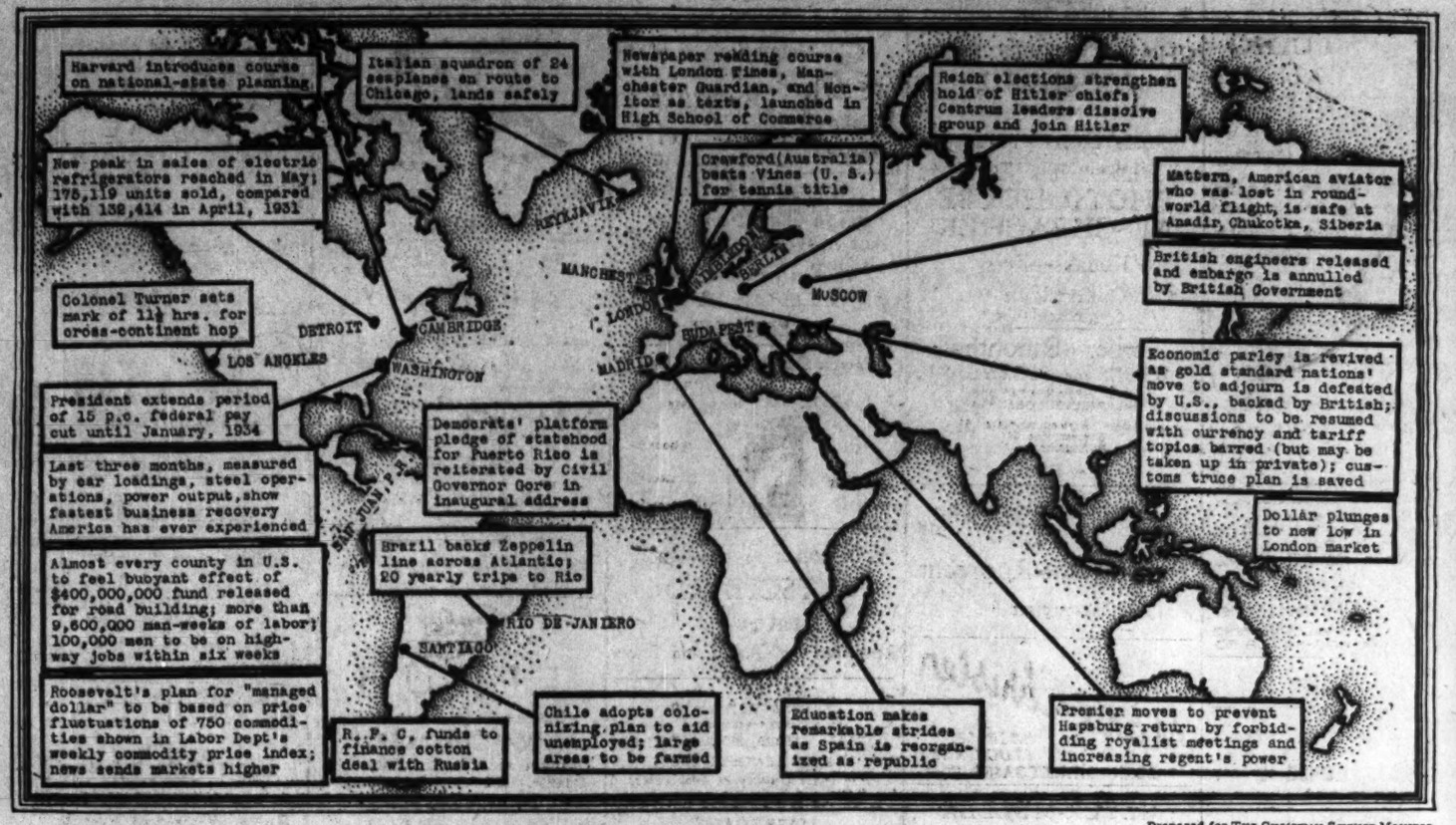
World News of the Week at a Glance


Harvard introduces course on national-state planning
Italian squadron of 24 seaplanes en route to Chicago, lands safely
Newspaper reading course with London Times, Manchester Guardian, and Monitor as texts, launched in High School of Commerce
Reich elections strengthen hold of Hitler chiefs; Centrum leaders dissolve group and join Hitler
New peak in sales of electric refrigerators reached in May; 175,119 units sold, compared with 132,414 in April, 1931
Crawford (Australia) beats Vines (U. S.) for tennis title
Mattern, American aviator who was lost in round-world flight, is safe at Anadir, Chukotka, Siberia
British engineers released and embargo is annulled by British Government
Colonel Turner sets mark of 11½ hrs. for cross-continent hop
Economic parley is revived as gold standard nations' move to adjourn is defeated by U.S., backed by British; discussions to be resumed with currency and tariff topics barred (but may be taken up in private); customs truce plan is saved
President extends period of 15 p.c. federal pay cut until January, 1934
Democrats' platform pledge of statehood for Puerto Rico is reiterated by Civil Governor Gore in inaugural address
Dollar plunges to new low in London market
Last three months, measured by car loadings, steel operations, power output, show fastest business recovery America has ever experienced
Brazil backs Zeppelin line across Atlantic; 20 yearly trips to Rio
Almost every county in U.S. to feel buoyant effect of $400,000,000 fund released for road building; more than 9,600,000 man-weeks of labor; 100,000 men to be on highway jobs within six weeks
Chile adopts colonizing plan to aid unemployed; large areas to be farmed
Education makes remarkable strides as Spain is reorganized as republic
Premier moves to prevent Hapsburg return by forbidding royalist meetings and increasing regent's power
Roosevelt's plan for "managed dollar" to be based on price fluctuations of 750 commodities shown in Labor Dept's weekly commodity price index; news sends markets higher
R. F. C. funds to finance cotton deal with Russia
REYKJAVIK
MANCHESTER
LONDON
BERLIN
MOSCOW
BUDAPEST
MADRID
CAMBRIDGE
DETROIT
LOS ANGELES
WASHINGTON
RIO DE JANEIRO
SANTIAGO

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Double Donation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

IN A certain almshouse in Germany there lives an elderly lady who is interested in missions. She seems to be poor, so far as money is concerned, but each year she manages to send a present of two marks to her missions, and she never forgets.

This year she thought that she would like to give another present. As, it happened to be the year of the eighty-fifth anniversary of President von Hindenburg, she bought eighty-five little stars—the kind that German people love to buy at Christmas, made of gold-colored cardboard—and sent them to him.

The President liked the gift and the thought that prompted it. He liked them so much that he told his Secretary of State to send a note of appreciation to the lady, inclosing fifty mark notes as a present to her.

But the almshouse lady was not altogether happy. She did not know what to do about it. Finally, she took a sheet of note paper and wrote a letter to her missions:

"I had not wanted to receive anything when I sent the stars. So now I send you all the fifty marks, and in this way my joy becomes full again."

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

116

The romance of workers in the various industries connected with rubber, as well as the stories of those who have made the cellulose products possible, are summed up and epitomized in this new book which is just off the press. Being interested in this line, your attention is respectively invited to to this volume which will only cost you $1

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

Summer Typing

Having studied typewriting all winter in school, I am able to earn some pin money by copying recipes for housewives on my "portable." Many homemakers have clippings from newspapers and favorite recipes which have been placed between the leaves of the cook book or in various places about the kitchen. These may be neatly arranged in an index box on small cards. If they are done on the typewriter, they look much neater and require less space than if done in longhand. It keeps one in good practice and provides a profitable business for a vacation vocation.

Barbara P.

Summer Playhouse

Overhearing a mother say that her children didn't know how to occupy themselves during long summer days, I suggested to one mother the idea of a "playhouse" in our neighborhood. For two hours each afternoon children were welcomed, and stories were read aloud, each taking his turn. The children were taught to read ideas, and then to dramatize them. Assistance in arithmetic came through games. Careful observance of small courtesies and the much looked for "party" with ice cream and cookies once a week proved a practical demonstration in manners. Parents were happy to pay a dollar a week, and the children looked forward to their daily two hours' play at the playhouse.—Aileen G.

Rain Water Shampoos

In the mornings I do children's shampoos. We have a cistern full of nice soft water; and as I make the event of a shampoo a children's treat, they all beg to come. I rooted out all my old toys and painted them; and I deal these out as the children come in. Then I promise them a playtime with them if they get their shampoo without fuss. Do we have good times and do the mothers of these small tots rejoice that they do not have to take them to a beauty parlor or, worse still, battle with this ordeal themselves?

Marjorie S.

A Business Started

A mother who sold home-made bread for a living, telephoned a friend one night to say that she had 10 loaves left over, which she would like to give away rather than have them become stale. It occurred to this friend's son, who was out of employment, that he try to sell the bread for the lady. In less than an hour the sale was complete. That was the beginning of a bread, butter, and egg business, which is keeping the young man busy during the summer months.—A. M. H.

New Signs for Old

Having a fair knowledge of lettering, I decided to try to turn this knowledge into some extra earnings by making cardboard signs. I made my own "customers" thus: I walked down the avenue, giving special attention to poorly lettered, "home-made" signs that were displayed in store windows. I jotted down the reading matter on these signs and each store's address, then set to work making signs to take the place of the poorly lettered ones. Most of the storekeepers were glad to get a good, neat sign from me at a very reasonable price.

A. A.

Park Dainties

While other girls may be napping, I hustle about and bake a pan of cookies or a cake or some rolls. Living within a block of a tourist camp, I sally forth at about the time travelers are arriving for the evening—and do my wares sell! Tourists can't resist buying tasty food that is cooked at home when they have been on the road a few days. I always sell out. I have learned the days when the most people seem to come to the camp, and the foods that are most popular. It is simple to make some extra cash if one doesn't mind working.

M. S.

For the Scrapbook

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It Has Been Well Said—

If you want happiness, give it.
To prove your religion, live it.

The great secret of success in life is to be ready when opportunity comes.

A slap on the shoulder is worth two on the jaw.

It isn't the mountain ahead that wears you out—it's the grain of sand in your shoe.

Luck is ever waiting for something to turn up. Labor, with keen eye and strong purpose, turns up something.

In the Store of Success there are no bargain counters.

A man is poor when he makes money at the expense of his character.

What you do, what you become, is traceable to what you have learned to think from day to day.

The greater the heart of a man the less room there is in it for the memory of wrong.

It is better to pin your faith to pluck than to waste your time pursuing luck.

Following the line of least resistance is what makes men and rivers crooked.

You make or mar your chances for promotion by doing just as much or as little as you can.

What They Say

Organized Labor

"For the first time in the history of the nation there has been written in a statute passed by the Congress of the United States a section according workers a legal right to organize and to be protected in the exercise of that right."—*William Green, head of American Federation of Labor.*

Definite

"You can take it from me definitely that I am not resigning."—*Norman H. Davis.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotations for Today

GOVERN the lips
As they were palace doors, the king within;
Tranquil and fair and courteous be all words
Which from that presence win.

—EDWIN ARNOLD

A Word a Day

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Jairus—Preferably with accent on the first syllable, *Jay'-ih-rus.*

Memorial—The *e* is as in create.

Stanched—The *a* is intermediate as in ask.

Dissolution, illusion, delusion—The effort to sound *lu* instead of *loo* is recommended.

Nostril—The *o* is short as in not.

Vegetable—Four syllables.

Was—The vowel is sounded as short *o*, *woz*, not *wuz*.

Bondage—Avoid *-dij.*

Mirage—*Me-rahzh'* (*e* as in create, *a* as in arm).

Substantially—Four syllables.

Abideth—Not *-duth.*

Vigilant—Not *-lunt.*

Débris — *Day-bree'* (secondary stress on first syllable). British usage inclines toward principal accent on the first syllable.

Indestructible, discernible — The last *i* is short; it should not be sounded as short *a*. The first *e* in the first word, incidentally, is as in create.

"I AM "HAT I AM" (Exodus 3: 14)—The Hebrew words are *ehyeh asher ehyeh.* It may be noted that the regular meaning of *ehyeh* in Hebrew is "I will be"; and it is not without significance that in verse 12 it is written: "Certainly I will be (*ehyeh*) with thee." In view of this fact it has been suggested that we translate: "I shall be the one who will be (i. e., with thee)" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: "Hebrew Lexicon").

It may be observed that "the LORD" (verse 15) is our English rendering of *YHWH* (often pronounced "Yahwah"), which is generally agreed to come from the same root as *ehyeh*, namely, *HWH*, "to be or become."

YHWH is usually taken to mean "he who is" or "the Eternal," or, again, "the Self-Existent," "Ever-Living." Some scholars take *HWH* in its causative sense, "He who causes to be," hence "creator."

"I will pour water upon him that is thirsty" (Isa. 44:3)—The Hebrew word rendered "he that is thirsty" can also be translated, "that which is thirsty" or "the thirsty (land)"; and this would seem to be a logical parallel with the second clause of the verse, "and floods upon the dry ground."

"Another shall subscribe with his hand unto the LORD" (Isa. 44:5)—"With," as indicated by italics, is not represented by a word in the original. A more literal rendering would be: "Another shall write on his hand, '(I am) Yahwah's.'" Compare the statement in Isa. 49:16: "I have graven thee upon the palms of my hands." Moffatt translates as follows: "Another shall mark his hand 'The Eternal's.'"

"The Lord of hosts" (Isa. 44:6)—It is interesting to remember that this phrase is represented in the New Testament (Rom. 9:29 and James 5:4) by "Lord of Sabaoth"; for "Sabaoth" was simply an attempt to put the Hebrew word for "hosts" first into Greek and then into English letters without translating it.

"Iniquity" (Jer. 2:5)—The Hebrew word *Avel* means literally "deviation" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: "Hebrew Lexicon") or "departure from what is right" (Girdlestone: "Synonyms of the Old Testament"). The Revised Version renders it "unrighteousness."

"Living waters" (Jer. 2:13)—The phrase "living water" was regularly used by the Jews to express fresh, flowing, sparkling water, as opposed to that which was motionless or stagnant. The Way-shower uses the same phrase, which was evidently well known to the Samaritan woman (John 4:10 and following verses), but goes on to use it in a special sense: "A well of water springing up into everlasting life" (verse 14).

"It is even a vapour" (James 4: 14)—The Greek is literally translated: "For ye are a vapor" (or mist). Compare the Revised Version. So Goodspeed renders: "You are just a mist."

"Is there not an appointed time to man upon earth?" (Job 7:1)—The word rendered "appointed time" is literally "warfare," and came to be used in the sense of "military service"—and so "service" in general. So the Revised Version suggests: "Is there not a warfare to man upon earth?"

"All the glory of man as the flower of grass" (I Peter 1:24)—Peter is quoting from the Septuagint of Isa. 40:6, 8; but the reference in the Hebrew, as in our Common Version, is to "the flower of the field." The "glory" of such flowers is still to be seen in the brilliant tulips, poppies, and anemones of Palestine.

Commenting on the passage in I Peter, Dr. F. J. A. Hort says: "Doubtless not the inconspicuous flowers of the grasses are meant, but the bright flowers which grow among the grass and seem to the eye to belong to it." This suggestion is borne out by the fact that in the best manuscripts the word "thereof" does not appear in the second half of the verse; so the original can be read: "the grass withereth, the flower falleth away." (Cf. Stanley: "Sinai and Palestine," p. 139.)

"I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly" (John 10:10)—The word for "it" is not found in the original, and the verb rendered "I am come" is in the past or aorist tense. Hence, a literal rendering of the words would be: "I came that they may have life and that they may have abundance." (Cf. Margin of Revised Version, also Thayer: "Greek Lexicon."

"Thy faith hath made thee whole" (Luke 8:48)—The Greek verb used here and in verse 50 means primarily "to save or deliver," but has also the special sense of "to save from suffering," and so "to cure." So we find in Goodspeed's translation: "It is your faith that has cured you," and in Weymouth: "Your faith has cured you."

"Not . . . to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved" (John 3:17)—The word translated "condemn" means literally "to judge," and need not imply condemnation. So Goodspeed has "pass judgment"; Weymouth, "judge."

It is of interest to note that the Greek word translated "save" is the same as that used in Luke 8:48, and there rendered "make whole" by our King James translators ("cure," by Goodspeed and Weymouth, and "make well" by Moffatt).

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Today, Jerry and I were having a little tussle when along came Sponge—
And what did she do but start playing with Jerry's tail—
In a few minutes she was jumping and frisking around like a two months old kitten!
"Hm-m", I said to myself—"wonder what's come over her? She never acts like that at home"—
Then suddenly I caught sight of a familiar face not far away and the mystery was solved—Sponge was giving Blackie another lesson in cat and dog friendship—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

In Lighter Vein

The Soft Answer

Traveler: "It's a nuisance—these trains are always late."

Resourceful Conductor: "But, my dear sir, what would be the use of the waiting rooms if they were in time?"

Missed a State

"So you had a New England boiled dinner?"

"They called it that, but I think they must have left out several of the states."—*Pathfinder.*

Humorist

Miss Starchleigh: "No, Captain Digby, I will not join you in a sarsaparilla—and, what is more, it's men like you that make the roads unsafe for us girls!"

Observing

The school inspector, to test the faculty of observation in the pupils, crossed the platform, shifting his fountain pen from one pocket into another. "Now, what did I do?" he asked.

A smart girl held up her hand. "You crossed in front of teacher without saying 'Excuse me,'" she said.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

The Three

The teacher had told a group of five-year-olds the story of the three Hebrew children, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego.

Mother: "What did you learn today, Tony?"

Tony: "Well, the teacher talked about your shack, my shack, and a bungalow."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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Editorials

Conference Sans Agenda

CAUGHT between the tender sensibilities of the United States and of France, the World Economic Conference finds itself still going on but pretty well denuded of an agenda. Like the debating society which successively ruled out religion, politics and natural science from its discussions in deference to the opinions of one after another of its members, the conference has done its most effective work—or had the most effective work done for it—in deciding what it would not discuss.

First the members went entirely outside the prepared agenda for a subject to bring in and throw out. That was war debt settlement—vetoed by the United States. Then beginning with the agenda, as outlined at Lausanne in the call for the conference, the delegates found these headings, "Monetary and Credit Policy," and "Exchange Difficulties." Unfortunately that seemed to many of them to mean currency stabilization, and President Roosevelt uttered a large "No."

Under these circumstances the nations of the gold standard bloc considered it futile to discuss another major section of the agenda, officially labeled, "Tariff Policy" and "Prohibitions and Restrictions of Importation, Quotas and Other Barriers to Trade." So another silence zone is created. The refusal of stabilization also pretty well ended any discussion under another heading, "The Movement of Capital."

This leaves just two titles of the original agenda open for discussion. One is "The Level of Prices." The other is "Producers' Agreements." Some other subjects, it is true, have been brought to the table by the delegations. One is the silver discussion, which there is some hope of prolonging. Another is the possibility of reciprocal trade agreements, which probably may be as well achieved by two-party negotiations as by a conference.

As for price levels, probably the chief way these can be improved at the moment is by producers' agreements. Credit inflation, public works and other price-raising policies which President Roosevelt has urged upon the conference are largely internal questions on which other nations may wish some time to adjust themselves. Secondary subjects, important in their way, still may engage the attention of the conferees; even the barred questions will be continually poking their heads over the edge of the table as in the British proposal to continue monetary discussions without the gold standard countries; but the opportunities for the moment simmer down principally to the negotiating of reductions in miscellaneous trade barriers.

For this work and for laying the general groundwork of a better coöperation later on, America could have no better representative than Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. Occupying probably the most difficult position in the conference, he has borne himself so well as to command personally the respect of the assemblage. Target of most foreign proposals, champion of an apparently abandoned cause, head of a delegation uncertain of itself and apparently uncertain of the policy of the Administration at home, he has nevertheless impressed all with his sincerity, his integrity, his gentlemanliness and his nobility of purpose.

A large part of the difficulty has lain in the fact that the United States has had to define—if not actually decide or even reverse—its policy after the conference was in session. A few more weeks may allow the domestic situation to clarify itself materially. The Roosevelt Administration by that time may have finished its preoccupation with the internal price-raising program and be more ready to look abroad.

Unmistakably the questions that have been officially laid on the shelf at London will still receive some attention in unofficial discussions and in conversations between chancelleries. In some governments there is frequently found occupation for a dignitary called a minister-without-portfolio. Possibly in London there may be usefulness in a conference-without-agenda. Perhaps if it remains in session long enough the agenda may come back to it.

To Bomb or Not to Bomb?

AN ALTOGETHER encouraging chorus of disapproval has been elicited by the British Government's proposal to exempt "police" bombing from the air from the general prohibition of aerial bombing which that Government supports in the Disarmament Convention negotiations. Scarcely a single country has supported the British delegation on this question. And so many—and so influential—have been the protests in Britain that it would seem that the London Government must sooner or later capitulate.

There can be no question, of course, that for the control of outlying and inaccessible districts air bombing is cheap. Great Britain's military expenditure in Iraq in 1920 was about £20,000,000. When the Air Force took over control, the cost dropped to £1,500,000. On the score of effectiveness, however, the position is not so clear. No little part of the success of the Royal Air Force in Iraq is due not to the bombs it has dropped but to its really wonderful liaison work. "The air officers," Sir Henry Dobbs, a former British High Commissioner in Iraq, has pointed out in this connection, "themselves constantly visit tribal encampments and villages, . . . and pervade the whole country with their cheerful and helpful presence."

Then there is the testimony of Lord Lloyd, like Sir Henry Dobbs an administrator with wide experience of just those parts of the Orient over which Great Britain asks the right to bomb:

> There is no selection from the air. You cannot select even between women and children. Still less can you select the man who is the leader of the rebellion against whom your punitive expedition should concentrate its activities.

Field Marshal Lord Plumer, who was High Commissioner of Palestine for three years, went even further than Lord Lloyd. In a debate in the House of Lords, he once described police bombing as "stirring up feelings of bitter hate and resentment," and as a policy "which may eventually involve us in something akin to disaster." He held that the Air Force "cannot possibly succeed in true pacification." Such instances of opposition in high quarters could be multiplied many times.

Finally, by what possible straining out of gnats can it be thought wrong to bomb the "civilized" inhabitants of Europe and right to bomb the "uncivilized" inhabitants of Arabia and the Northwest Frontier of India?

Unless the British Government allows itself to be convinced in the matter of "police" bombing, there is no possibility of abolishing any kind of air bombing. Of all instruments of war, aircraft are the most mobile. If Great Britain has bombing machines in the East, other countries will insist on having them in the West—just in case the British airplanes should make use of their natural propensity to fly. Much, therefore, hinges on the British attitude, and it is to be hoped that when the Disarmament Conference reassembles in October there will be full agreement on the paramount necessity of total abolition of air bombing in every part of the world.

Selling to Russia

ONE of the reasons that impelled the United States to go to the London Conference was the prospect of disposing of its farm surpluses. The cotton surplus is one of the most serious. Some of it will be sold to the cotton planters in return for reductions of their growing areas. But a good deal will be left, and the United States hopes to get rid of it by selling it to foreign importers by special contract.

The first contract was with China. Now an arrangement with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has been reached whereby that country will take American cotton to the value of $4,000,000.

The contract is interesting for more than one reason. It opens the door to more trade with Russia. This used to be very remunerative to the United States, which a few years ago held first position as seller of Russian requirements abroad, but has since dwindled more than has trade with any other country. From $111,362,000 in 1930, the value of American exports to the U. S. S. R. dropped to $12,366,000 in 1932, more than 90 per cent.

The decline was due to economic rather than political factors. Russia's exports are relied upon in greatest part to pay for her imports, but exports have been declining. In order to buy, therefore, she has to rely on credit. Europe has hitherto been exceedingly generous in extending credit to the Soviet Union, even going to the extent of putting governmental guarantees behind private credits. It is said that Great Britain has even guaranteed the credits extended to Russia of American concerns operating branch plants in Britain. The United States has now taken a leaf out of the European copybook. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation (a government organization) is making a loan to American cotton exporters. These will not give their promises to pay to the R. F. C. This organization will take as security notes payable with interest at the end of a year of the Amtorg Trading Corporation (a government organization) which will be unconditionally guaranteed by the State Bank in Moscow (a government organization).

This is a roundabout way of disguising intergovernment trading. The disguise was necessary in view of the lack as yet of formal political relations between the two countries. Apart from this specific feature of the contract, however, the transaction is interesting as another illustration of the trend toward the assumption by governments of economic functions. The United States Government is now in business up to the hilt. It looks as if foreign trade at least will be undertaken more and more by governments in behalf of their citizens. Such a development will be necessary if the countries elect to go economically "intra-nationalistic," as Prof. Raymond Moley puts it.

A Heady Resolution

THE other day a group of master milliners held a meeting in New York and passed a resolution. Judging by its utterly revolutionary character, those master milliners must be very courageous men.

Believe it or not, it was resolved to consider creating only one style each season for women's hats instead of tossing out new confections every hour or so.

It is highly significant that there were no women at this epoch-making meeting. Only men were present, and the suspicion will not down that they were not only men, but husbands.

It is of course possible that this insurrectionary proposal may be in the nature of a New Year resolution and vanish into vapor by the time the milliners' fair customers get to hear of it. But if the brave gentlemen who passed the resolution really mean to stick to it, the matter is likely to present some knotty problems.

For instance, suppose just one style of hat is to be put on the market next fall—what shape will it take? Will it be one of those quaint little buckwheat-cake affairs like those being balanced just now over millions of left eyes? Or will there be a revival of the all-enveloping "peach-basket" of a bygone day? Or will the Merry Widow return?

And who is to determine the one style to be worn each season? Is there to be a millinery Stalin, a Hitler or a Mussolini to force a Five-Year Hat Plan on free American women? Is the cold logic of events to be applied to toques, berets and bonnets? And are devotees of simplicity who abominate plumes to be compelled to put up with them? Must those who prefer a brimless spot of color on the head endure the burden of a hat that resembles a mansard roof?

Let the ultimate consumer be heard from. Let her express her views on this break with tradition as soon as possible. Then, and only then, will a waiting world know whether or not the "millinerium" has come.

Hipólito Irigoyen

IN THE course of time, power has shifted from the upper privileged classes to the masses below. This is just as true in Latin America as elsewhere, and one of the first "men of the people" ever to occupy the highest office in Argentina was Hipólito Irigoyen. He came into this exalted position of power as the result of his vision and idealism and as a consequence of his social and political ideals. Had it not been for the activity of Irigoyen in behalf of electoral reforms in the last decade of the last century, it is doubtful whether the law of 1912, providing for secret, compulsory voting, with punishment for unexcused absence from the polls, would have been passed.

Irigoyen was in many ways a remarkable figure. Legendary and mysterious in many respects, his life was constantly and unselfishly devoted to his native *patria* and its citizens. Like some of his distinguished predecessors, he was well educated, though of humble Basque parentage. He taught school, and then became a rancher; as a cattleman, he acquired a large fortune, which he devoted in part to the maintenance of charitable institutions. He never accepted his salary as President, and this, too, he allocated to the use of those in whom he had a very personal interest, the underdogs and victims of unhappy circumstances.

The struggle in behalf of this reform and for the formation of a Radical party—one which should support the masses against the intrenched landed aristocrats of Argentina—was long and hard, but in 1916 the fight was won when Irigoyen, the Andrew Jackson of Argentina, became President for the first time. Twice the people of Argentina called this popular idol into office, and though he was deposed in 1930, he never lost the ardent love of the people he had served so unselfishly.

Much of the mystery surrounding Irigoyen arose from the simplicity of the democratic life he led. Though in other nations he would have appeared more democratic than many a democrat, in Argentina the contrast between his comings and goings with those of others about him was commented upon. Moreover, the contrast between the simple appointments of Irigoyen and the grandeur with which former Presidents surrounded themselves was more than many Argentines could understand. He never gave up his "cave," where he lived like an "armadillo." Meticulously honest at home and in office, Irigoyen introduced higher ideals of public morality into the political life of the Republic over which he presided.

Despite his despotism and arbitrary manner of ruling, Irigoyen initiated a new era in Argentine affairs. He was far more socially minded than any of his predecessors and did much for the humble workingman. He was an ardent nationalist and disliked foreigners in a political sense, because he believed his own people were able to work out their own salvation and deserved all the fruits their land could produce. He kept Argentina out of the World War, but put her into the League of Nations, withdrawing his land from membership only when the League failed to assume the democratic character he believed it should possess. This intense interest in democracy was characteristic of this rugged Argentine.

Typewriters That Misspell

THE poor spellers are being exposed again. The ten words most often misspelled in business English have been given to the world. Simple little words that one should toss into a typewriter with assurance that they will come out intact and without any disarrangement of their syllabification are said to be emerging in such shape as to demand identification cards to tell what they are.

Such a beautiful little suffix as "sede" trips nonchalantly into the machine to come out as "cede." Somewhere in the internal mechanism of the typewriter the "s" fell off and the remainder of the suffix picked up a "c" to carry on. It may be that "supersede" would be understood even if it did appear as "supercede," but it would provide an etymological distortion very offensive to the eyes of our best lexicographers.

A better-behaved typewriter must be invented. Poor spellers must not suffer for the sins the old writing machine commits. Even the most expert two-finger operators sometimes shove a few letters into places they do not belong, not because they hit the wrong keys but because the typewriter disobeys orders.

Hitherto one of the compensations for learning to typewrite has been the freedom from responsibility which it gives for one's spelling. Is that now to be taken away by holding spellers liable for what the typewriter does?

Editorial Notes

Among those who are watching with interest the fall of the dollar are some hundreds of Civilian Conservation Corps workers in the Pacific Northwest. An army paymaster, flying over 45 isolated camps in Idaho, Washington and Montana, is scheduled to drop their monthly pay in stout canvas bags.

A railroad merger in South India combines two stations under the name of Adikalapuram-cum-Veerapandiyanpatnam. Passengers who want to alight there are advised to begin telling the conductor immediately upon getting on the train.

Inflation and Long Run Prices

By MALCOLM KEIR
Professor of Economics, Dartmouth College

IN THE immediate future the behavior of prices probably will be closely related to the degree and kind of inflation practiced; but the trend of prices for a generation is apt to be in the downward direction. This belief is based partly upon historical analogy, and partly upon the reasonable courses business managers are likely to take.

Since inflation is intended to raise prices, the immediate prospect is for rising prices. Credit inflation ought to be more effective in boosting prices than currency inflation, because modern American transactions are to a great extent conducted with credit instruments rather than with cash. A change in the gold content of the dollar, while most influential in our external trade, nevertheless would push prices considerably above present levels.

Inflation either will be controlled with the prices of 1926 as a goal, or it will get out of hand, and run wild. In either case ordinary economic pressures will begin to make their weights felt as soon as the temporary artificial stimulation of inflation is removed. If inflation is controlled it will be slowed and stopped as the 1926 levels are reached; if it runs wild, a new and sound financial system must thereafter be devised. In short, we will get back to normal one way or another. Thereafter that normal is likely to be one of gradually sinking prices.

* * *

For guidance in our present difficulties everyone has been studying again the experiences of the generation that followed our Civil War. It is a revelation to plot together the price records of 1860 to 1879 and 1913 to 1933. When these records are graphed they show a striking similarity. If the behavior after 1933 is to be equally closely akin to that after 1879, then prices will mount when the gold basis of currency once more is made certain. But in the earlier case this rise extended only from 1879 to 1884. After that date the trend of prices was downward for twelve years. So except for five years the generation from 1864 to 1896 lived under a sinking price level.

By analogy, then, our generation will face a situation which would be familiar to our fathers or grandfathers. It should be said at once that business can profit as much upon a declining price trend as upon an ascending one, but success does not so easily crown mediocre ability if the prices are gradually slipping to lower levels.

The surface analogy between post-Civil War and post-World War price history is strengthened as a basis for prediction when we look a little further into the fundamentals that produced the price situations.

The thirty years that followed the Civil War were notable in business for the change from hand methods to machine methods, with a corresponding shift from individual small-scale enterprises to corporate large-scale units. The period also was significant for its ruthless competition, so cutthroat that it led to trusts and holding companies. Our recent and present business methods have attracted attention for the manner and speed with which technological devices have replaced men. At the same time our business organizations, however gigantic, have proven too small, so that now we are planning to organize whole industries into single units by means of trade associations.

* * *

In the seventies and eighties the machine product was so much larger and so much less expensively turned out per unit than the old handmade articles that prices to consumers could be reduced. Intense competition saw to it that the consumer did actually reap the benefits of the new systems. Prices slid off; they did not drop, because the new ways were only gradually applied first in one industry and then another and never throughout an entire industry all at once. Likewise at present the technological revolution is proceeding at an uneven pace in different industries, and no one industry has attained the "technocratic" dream of production by completely automatic machinery. Yet the trend is in that direction.

General overcapacity has created intense competition from which the consumer has gained the advantage. Units coextensive with an entire industry will not remove competition, but will simply create a new kind, namely, interindustry competition instead of interplant. Moreover, within a trade association competition will continue, the least-cost plants always forcing out the highest-cost plants. As these matters work out, prices should tend to become less, sliding toward the figures attainable by the least-cost producers, just as similar conditions brought that result in the earlier period.

In two ways the analogy between the post-war periods does not hold. One is the item of growth of population; the other is the prospective compulsion by legally recognized agreements to limit working hours. Both upon analysis support a prediction of future declining price trend.

It is common knowledge that the United States grew in numbers by hundreds of thousands throughout most of the generation after the Civil War. Greater numbers meant greater demand, a factor that tended to arrest the fall of prices because it offset enhanced productive capacity. Today, on the contrary, those who specialize in population trends assert that our rate of national growth is so retarding that a stationary population is foreshadowed.

This static population is expected by the middle of the present century. Hence our national supply of goods is likely to outrun national demand; at any rate, demand cannot increase by mere additions to the numbers of people. On the other hand, willingness to consume has no limit; to be effective this willingness must have the money to convert desire into an actual purchase.

* * *

With a stationary population, increasing productive capacity can be correlated with increasing consumption only by higher wages or lower prices; both together would bring about the most effective consuming demand. The possibility that we may enjoy both higher wages and lower prices lies within the coupling of technological improvements with short hours.

As for the length of the work day, many conservative employers now have been won to the thirty-hour week in practice, even though they may oppose it in legislation. Be it noted that the thirty hours applies to the *human* factor in production. Soon after this shorter work week is accepted, employers will discover that *plant* need not be so restricted. Machinery is most efficient when it runs all the time. As a result, the six-hour day or thirty-hour week for *workers* is apt to be accompanied by a twelve, eighteen, or twenty-four-hour day for *machinery*. The fixed costs per unit of production thus can be greatly lessened, but this low unit cost would be attained by a still greater output than we now have.

Since it would cost less it could be sold for less; since each worker will produce more units he can be paid more wages. If this happy result can be realized the higher wages can buy the cheaper products and thus consume the greater output.

The argument that similar causes faced by a former generation and ours will produce similar results, namely, a declining price level, is strengthened by the examination of the aspects in which the two periods differ. If these things are to be so, then inflation is merely an incident, a temporary corrective of an excessive price fall, by contrast with the perspective of many years of a gradually declining price level.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Our Neighbor's Interests

FOREIGN governments are no longer abstract conceptions, as was the case in my youth. We see the leaders of the nations pictured daily in the newspapers, we hear their words through the radio, in our own homes, we live, in an international respect, much more intensely. We feel how our interests are parallel to those of our neighbor. In international affairs we gradually grow convinced of the value of an old Roman saying: "Your interest is at stake, when the house of your neighbor is on fire." Out of this feeling of personal concern, a feeling of responsibility must grow, a feeling of responsibility as an individual as well as a nation. And out of this feeling of responsibility the conviction must grow that we have a task to fulfill, both individually and as a nation.—DR. J. HONDIUS, president of the Juvenile Education Committee of the Dutch Society for League of Nations and Peace, as reported in *De Telegraaf* (Amsterdam, Netherland).

True Democracies Surviving

THERE is a middle course between reaction and revolution. . . . Americans still believe that the greatest happiness and the greatest prosperity can be attained by leaving to the individual all possible freedom subject only to restraints against abuse.

In other words, they believe in reform rather than revolution. Those who point triumphantly to the failure of popular government are thinking of Spain, Italy, Balkan countries, Germany and Russia. None of these, before 1914, enjoyed more than the form of popular rule. One at least never had so much as the form.

The true democracies—America, Great Britain and France—have survived. As for the collapse of capital, the possibility of a system of private initiative under public control is at present being demonstrated.—*Boston Herald.*

Saving Railroad Jobs

EVERY city and town in the country has its quota of unemployed railroad men. The size of that quota is twice as large as it should be.

Admitting their responsibility for this state of affairs, rail managements explain their inability to do better because since bonded expenses cannot be cut, employment must bear more than its share of the cuts to fit the reduced income.

Any plan to coördinate transportation or to unify the railroads must have the approval of our legislators. Some such plan is to be given such approval. Employment must be made a major issue in such a plan. A larger share of the railroads' income must be devoted to employment. . . .

If each city and town will demand its quota of employment from any government aid given to the railroads there will be 1,500,000 removed permanently from the various local welfares in the country.—*George Edmonston,* in a letter to the *Quincy* (Mass.) *Patriot Ledger.*

THERE is something worth the attention of all local welfare relief agencies in the letter of George Edmonston. . . . The writer, formerly an expert employee at the New Haven Railroad shops in Readville, has seen the personnel of those shops gradually being washed out as an accompaniment of the general depression, and has been impressed with the negotiations at Washington for giving great sums of federal money for the rehabilitation of the railroads.

What he writes is a challenge to all concerned, the railroad magnates scheming for unification under the plea of economy, the labor unions eager for a wider spread of employment in order to keep their members from impoverishment, and the city and town welfare departments through New England that are finding their local problem seriously increased by the increasing numbers of railroad men who are out of employment. . . .

If the Federal Government is to give these vast amounts of public money to assist the railroads in carrying on, should the gift not involve the requirement that a portion of the money, at least, should go toward keeping railroad employees on the job, letting them earn their living out of the railroad funds instead of being forced on to the local welfare for aid? It is a fair question, and one of tremendous importance to cities and towns at the present moment. The Government is hardly warranted in aiding the railroads financially if the bulk of such financial aid is to go toward freeing the railroads from mere financial burdens, due to old bond issues or refinancing projects of one sort or another. Money so given by the Government has to come out of the taxpayers, exactly like the money for welfare aid right here in Quincy, or any other city or town. The taxpayers have a right to reasonable assurance that great sums handed over at Washington to the railroads will do something to provide jobs right here in Quincy for the Quincy railroad employees who are and have for months been idle and in many instances have already had to resort to public funds for aid.

It is all a big problem. It is complicated by many technical features that are beyond the ken of the average taxpayer and perhaps of the average city official. But this railroad man has put his finger on an important consideration, which may be the secret to fair play between railroads and the local taxpayers. It is up to government representatives everywhere to take up this clue and follow it to the end before closing their benevolent bargain with the railroad managements.—*Quincy* (Mass.) *Patriot Ledger.*

It Has Ridden Depressions

PARTICULAR interest attaches to the celebration . . . of the blowing in of another furnace, the third within a short time, at the Edgar Thomson plant of the Carnegie Steel Company at Braddock. It draws attention to the unconquerable spirit both of Steel and of the Pittsburgh district: both have records in overcoming depressions.

The great Edgar Thomson plant had its birth in a depression period. Andrew Carnegie was just starting his steel career when the panic of 1873, with years of depression to follow, struck the country.

Although Carnegie and his partners had a terrific struggle to avert bankruptcy, by 1875 they had their first steel plant, the Edgar Thomson, launched in the production of rails. That has been described as the real beginning of the Steel Age.

A number of serious depressions have been experienced since then, but after fifty-eight years and after a long period of what is considered the worst depression of all, the Edgar Thomson plant, grown beyond comparison with its beginning, is starting to boom again in a manner to cause community celebration.

No statistics are necessary to impress this lesson. It is a reminder that in America depressions always are overcome. The wants of a growing country, now having a population of more than 120,000,000, cannot long be held in abeyance. It also is a reminder that with no end in sight for the Steel Age, the Steel City will continue to get its share of prosperity.—*Pittsburgh* (Penna.) *Post-Gazette.*